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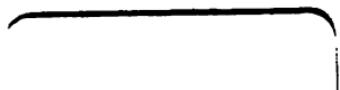
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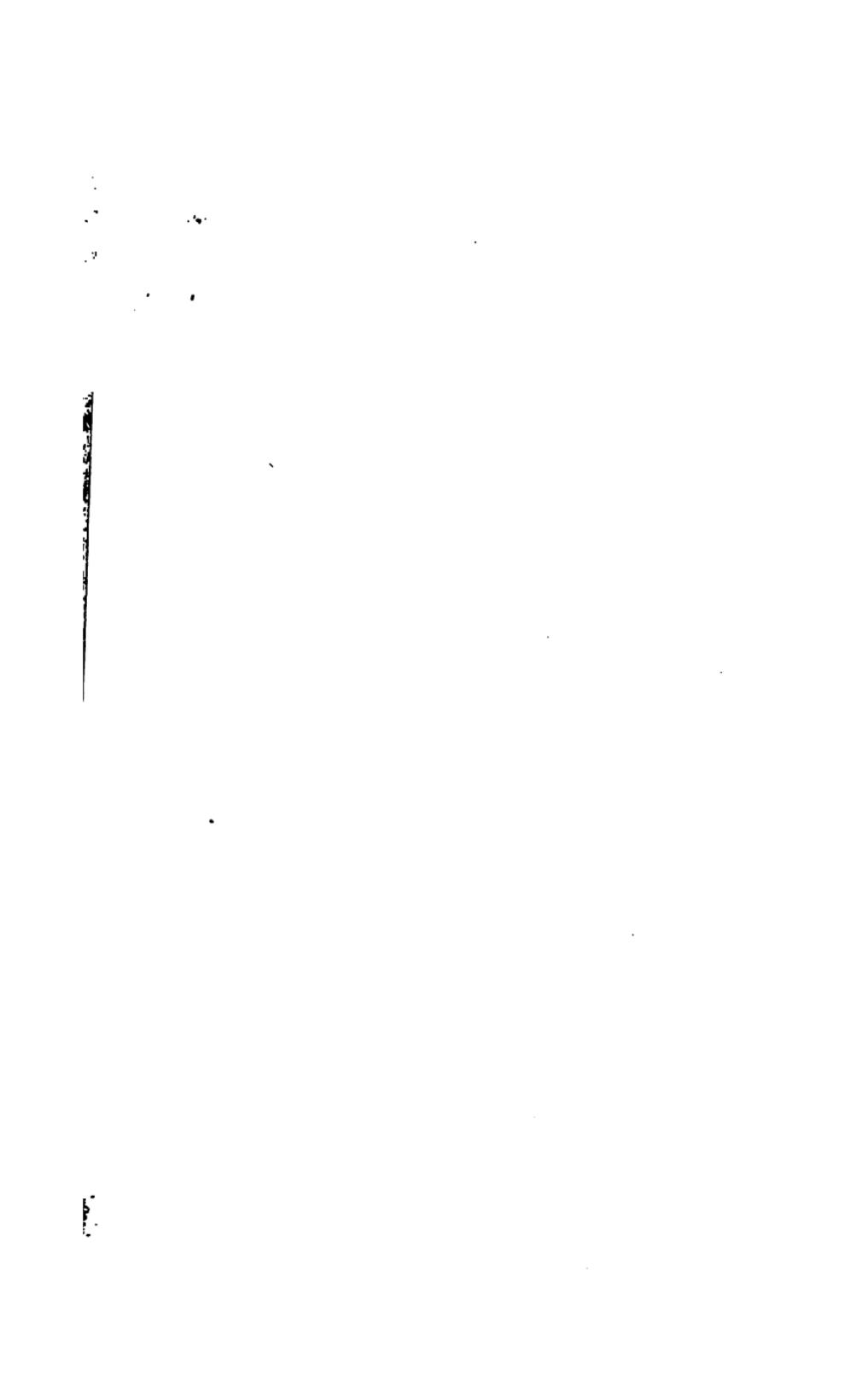




PUBLII TERENTII AFRI

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ANDRIA ET HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS



*English Series*  
T. C. & J. D. B. 1877  
PUBLII TERENTII AFRI

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ANDRIA ET HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS

EDITED, WITH ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY

BY THE REV. JAMES DAVIES, M.A.,  
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FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



LONDON  
CROSBY LOCKWOOD & CO.  
7, STATIONERS' HALL COURT, LUDGATE HILL  
1877

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tD26  
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## PREFACE.

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LITTLE need be said respecting the edition of the “Andria” and “Heautontimorumenos” of Terence, here put forth as another volume of Mr. Weale’s CLASSICAL SERIES. Terence is, no doubt, becoming more generally read; and it has been thought that a cheap edition, such as the present, would not prove unacceptable.

In the notes appended to the two plays, of course there is very little matter strictly original, while free use has been made of all the earlier and later editions, to which the editor has had access. To Zeune’s edition (by Giles), to Ruhnken, to the Notes to Terence of J. F. Gronovius (Oxon., MDCCCL.), to Goveanus—an old French jurist, whose works contain an edition of Terence which the editor fancies is very rare—and to Ritschl’s Plautus, he trusts that he has in no case left his obligation unacknowledged. To Mr. Parry’s excellent edition of Terence (in the “Bibliotheca Classica”) he has constantly referred in any difficulty, and seldom found himself disappointed in that editor’s solution of it. Mr. Parry has freely used the labours of his predecessors;

PREFACE.

he has done this with ability, care, and judgment, regarding what was worthless, and separating the fine from the dross.

At the editor's greatest debt is to the Rev. James Hildyard, whose editions of the "Aulularia" and "naechmei" of Plautus, are, to his mind, the very best hold through which to pass to a thorough appreciation of Plautus and Terence, and whose lectures on the "Les Gloriosus" of Plautus it was his privilege and fortune to hear delivered. At almost every page of this follows, some reference to Mr. Hildyard's Plays will be found; and many Latin students will echo the expression now expressed, that that distinguished scholar may employ his leisure in other like boons to the Classical reader.

Another volume of this series will probably contain the remaining plays of Terence; and the editor trusts that the present volume may meet such approval as to render its successor's appearance not unwelcome.

The text adopted is, in the main, that of Fleckeisen, in Hubner's *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graec. et Roman.*

MOOR COURT, KINGSTON,  
*September 25, 1858.*

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF TERENCE.

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PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER was born at Carthage, B. C. 195, as is inferred from the fact that when his last play, the *Adelphi*, was acted first in B.C. 160, he was thirty-five years of age. How he came to Rome is uncertain. Perhaps, though there was a truce between Rome and Carthage, he may have been a captive taken in the wars between the Carthaginians and their mercenaries or neighbours, and, as such, have been sold into Italy from the Punic slave-markets. Later editors doubt the story of his servitude; but the received account has been, that at Rome he became slave to Terentius Lucanus, a senator, whose "prænomen" and "nomen," Publius Terentius, he adopted, with the cognomen "Afer," and to whom he was also indebted for a liberal education, and his freedom. His talents gained him the friendship rather than the patronage of Lælius, and of Scipio Africanus the younger; and to these two eminent Romans, he was charged by his rivals with being indebted for a great portion of the plays of which he was the reputed author; a charge which, perhaps from policy, he does not vehemently deny. (See *Adelph.* Prol. 15—19.) According to Donatus, his reading of the *Andria*, his first play, before Cæcilius, then the foremost comic dramatist at Rome, procured him at once an invitation to share the veteran's couch and

supper, and his hearty good word afterwards. As, however, Cæcilius died in B.C. 168, and the *Andria* was first acted in B.C. 166, we must suppose this reading to have taken place two years previously to its exhibition on the stage. The “*Heautontimorumenos*,” which, in the present volume, has been given with the “*Andria*,” came third in chronological order of the six plays of Terence which have come down to us, and which were, probably, all he ever wrote.

Very few data can be adduced, from which to frame a life of this poet: who must have been about fifty years younger than Plautus, to whom he is superior in art, and polish, and rhythmical skill, while he falls short of him in vigour and humour. Perhaps this arises from Plautus having disengaged himself more from the Attic originals, which were more closely and carefully followed by Terence. As the prologues of both the plays, comprehended in this volume will show, Terence had his detractors; for example, one Luscius Lavinius, a playwright, it would seem, of no great celebrity. In spite of envy, however, he seems to have been eminently successful: to have been well-paid for his plays, and to have had a daughter married to a Roman senator. At the age of thirty-five he left Rome for Greece, whence he never returned; whether, however, he died in Arcadia, or was shipwrecked on his passage home (both which accounts are given), there is no means of ascertaining.

So much has been written in recent editions and biographies respecting Terence, that it is needless to do more than indicate to such readers as desire further information, the able notices of his life in Smith’s “Dictionary of Greek and Roman

Biography," vol. iii., 997—1001 ; Parry's Introduction to his edition of Terence, in the "Bibliotheca Classica," Dunlop's "Roman Literature," i., 279—343 ; and Liddell's "History of Rome," vol. ii., 162—164.

It seems inconsistent with the size and scope of the present volume, to prefix to it any account of the Terentian Metres, which would be, at best, only a reiteration of Professor Key, or Mr. Parry. The simpler course will probably be to point out the sources whence all needful light may be obtained, and to commend the reader to one or more of these for a full insight into the subject. The following list enumerates these sources :—

Professor Key's article "On the Metres of Terence and Plautus."  
(*"English Journal of Education,"* vol. ii., pp. 344, seq.)

Professor Key's Latin Grammar.

Ritschl's *Prolegomena to Plautus*, vol. i., ch. x., &c.

Donaldson's *Varronianus*, pp. 440—444.

Penny Cyclopaedia ; article, "Terentian Metres."

Preface to Mr. Parry's *Terence* ("Bibliotheca Classica"), pp. xxvii—lxviii.

An Introduction to the Metres of the *Andria*, prefixed to an edition of that play by Mr. N. Travers, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxon. 1858.

The last of these will be found particularly concise and useful.

Those who desire to go deeply and thoroughly into this subject, will, of course, apply themselves, in the first instance, to the researches of Bentley and Hermann on Terentian Metres.



P. TERENTI

C O M O D I A E.

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# ANDRIA

P. TERENTI.

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GRECA MEXANDRV, ACTA LVDIS MEGALENSIBVS, MARCO  
PVLVIO, MANIO GLABRIONE, ED. CVR. EGERE L. AMBIVIVS  
TVRPIO, L. ATILIVS PRVN. MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI,  
TIBIIS PARIB, TOTA FACTA PRIMA M. MARCELLO, C. SVLPICIO  
COS.

## C. SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

---

SOROREM falso creditam meretriculæ  
Genere Andriæ, Glycerium, uitiat Pamphilus  
Grauidaque facta dat fidem, uxorem sibi  
Fore hanc; nam pater ei aliam despoonderat,  
Gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit,  
Simulat futurae nuptias; cupiens, suus  
Quid haberet animi filius cognoscere.  
*Huic* Daui suasu non repugnat Pamphilus.  
Sed ex Glycerio natum ut uudit puerulum  
Chremes, recusat nuptias, generum abdicat.  
Mox filiam Glycerium insperato agnitam  
Hanc Pamphilo, aliam dat Charino coniugem.

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## P E R S O N A E.

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SIMO SENEX.  
SOSIA LIBERTVS.  
DAVOS SERVOS.  
MYSIS ANCILLA.  
PAMPHILVS ADVLESCENS.  
CHARINVS ADVLESCENS.  
BYRRIA SERVOS.  
LESBIA OBSTETRIX.  
GLYCERIVM MVLIER.  
CHREMES SENEX.  
CRITO HOSPES.  
DROMO SERVOS.

## PROLOGVS.

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POETA quom primum animum ad scribendum adpulit,  
Id sibi negoti credidit solum dari,  
Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas.  
Verum aliter euenire multo intellegit :  
Nam in prologis scribundis operam abutitur,  
Non qui argumentum narret, sed qui malivoli  
Veteris poëtæ maledictis respondeat.  
Nunc, quam rem uitio dent, quæso animum attendite.  
Menander fecit Andriam et Perinthiam.  
Qui utramuis recte norit, ambas nouerit :  
Non ita sunt dissimili argumento, sed tamen  
Dissimili oratione sunt factæ ac stilo.  
Quæ conuenere in Andriam ex Perinthia  
Fatetur transtulisse atque usum pro suis.  
Id isti uituperant factum atque in eo disputant  
Contaminari non decere fabulas.  
Faciunt næ intellegendo, ut nil intellegant.  
Qui quom hunc accusant, Nævium Plautum Eunium  
Accusant, quos hic noster auctores habet,  
Quorum æmulari exoptat negligentiam  
Potius quam istorum obscuram diligentiam.  
Dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo et desinant  
Male dicere, malefacta ne noscant sua.  
Fauete, adeste æquo animo et rem cognoscite,  
Vt pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit reliquom :  
Posthac quas faciet de integro comedias,  
Spectandæ an exigendæ sint uobis prius.

# ANDRIA P. TERENTI.

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## ACTVS I.—SCEN. I.

SIMO. SOSIA.

Si. Vos istaec intro auferte : abite. Sosia,  
Adesum : paucis te uolo. So. Dictum puta :  
Nempe ut curentur recte hæc. Si. Immo aliud. So. Quid  
est,

Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius ?

Si. Nil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, quam paro,  
Sed eis, quas semper in te intellexi sitas,  
Fide et taciturnitate. So. Expecto quid uelis.

Si. Ego postquam te emi, a paruolo ut semper tibi  
Apud me iusta et clemens fuerit seruitus,  
Scis. Feci ex seruo ut esses libertus mihi,

10

Propterea quod seruibus liberaliter.

Quod habui sumnum premium persolui tibi.

So. In memoria habeo. Si. Haud muto factum. So.  
Gaudeo,

Si tibi quid feci aut facio quod placeat, Simo,  
Et gratum id fuisse aduorsum te habeo gratiam.

15

Sed hoc mihi molestumst : nam istaec commemoratio  
Quasi exprobratio inmemoris benefici.  
Quin tu uno uerbo dic, quid est quod me uelis.

Sl. Ita faciam. Hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi :  
 Quas credis esse has, non sunt uerae nuptiæ.

20

So. Quor simulas igitur ? Sl. Rem omnem a principio  
 audies :

Ex pacto et gnati uitam et consilium meum  
 Cognosces, et quid facere in hac re te uelim.  
 Nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Sosia,  
 Liberius uiuendi fuit potestas (nam antea  
 Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere,  
 Dum ætas metus magister prohibebant ? So. Itast.).

25

Sl. Quod plerique omnes faciunt adulescentuli,  
 Ut animum ad aliquod studium adiungant, aut equos  
 Alere aut canes ad uenandum, aut ad philosophos :  
 Horum ille nil egregie præter cetera  
 Studebat, et tamen omnia hæc mediocriter.  
 Gaudebam. So. Non iniuria : nam id arbitror  
 Adprime in vita esse utile, ut nequid nimis.

30

Sl. Sic uita erat : facile omnes perferre ac pati :  
 Cum quibus erat quomque una, eis sese dedere  
 Eorum studiis obsequi : aduorsus nemini :  
 Numquam præponens se illis : ita facillume  
 Sine inuidia laudem inuenias et amicos pares.

35

So. Sapienter uitam instituit : namque hoc tempore,  
 Obsequium amicos, ueritas odium parit.

40

Sl. Interea mulier quædam abhinc triennium  
 Ex Andro commigravit huc uiciniæ,  
 Inopia et cognatorum negligentia  
 Coacta, egregia forma, atque ætate integra.

45

So. Ei, uereor nequid Andria adportet mali.  
 Sl. Primo hæc pudice uitam parce ac duriter  
 Agebat, lanâ ac tela uictum quæritans :  
 Sed postquam amans accessit pretium pollicens,

Vnus et item alter : ita ut ingeniumst omnium  
 Hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem,  
 Accepit condicionem, dein quæstum occipit.  
 Qui tum illam amabant, forte, ita ut fit, filium  
 Perduxere illuc, secum ut una esset, meum.  
 Egomet continuo mecum 'certe captus est :  
 Habet.' Obseruabam mane illorum seruolos  
 Venientis aut abeuntis : rogitabam 'heus puer,  
 Dic sodes, quis heri Chrysidem habuit ?' nam Andriæ  
 Illi id erat nomen. So. Teneo. Si. Phædrum aut Cliniam  
 Dicebant aut Nicaretum ; nam hi tres tum simul  
 Amabant. 'Echo, quid Pamphilus ?' 'Quid ? symbolam  
 Dedit, cenauit.' Gaudebam. Item alio die  
 Quærebam : comperiebam nil ad Pamphilum  
 Quicquam attinere. • Enimuero spectatum satis  
 Putabam et magnum exemplum continentiae :  
 Nam qui cum ingeniis conflictatur eiusmodi  
 Neque commouetur animus in ea re tamen,  
 Scias posse habere iam ipsum suæ uitæ modum.  
 Quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia  
 Bona dicere et laudare fortunas meas,  
 Qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum.  
 Quid uerbis opus est ? Hac fama impulsus Chremes  
 Vltro ad me uenit, unicam gnatam suam  
 Cum dote summa filio uxorem ut daret.  
 Placuit : despondi : hic nuptiis dictust dies.  
 So. Quid igitur obstat, quor non fiant ? Si. Audies.  
 Ferme in diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt,  
 Chrysis uicina hæc moritur. So. O factum bene :  
 Beasti ; ei metui a Chryside. Si. Ibi tum filius  
 Cum illis, qui amarant Chrysidem, unæ aderat frequens :  
 Curabat una funus : tristis interim,

Non numquam conlacrumbat. Placuit tum id mihi.  
 Sic cogitabam 'hic paruæ consuetudinis  
 Causa huius mortem tam fert familiariter :  
 Quid si ipse amasset ? quid mihi hic faciet patri ?' 85  
 Hæc ego putabam esse omnia humani ingeni  
 Mansuetique animi officia. Quid multis moror ?  
 Egomet quoque eius causa in funus prodeo,  
 Nil etiam suspicans mali. So. Hem quid est ? Si. Scies.  
 Ecfertur. Imus. Interea inter mulieres, 90  
 Quæ ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam,  
 Forma So. Bona fortasse. Si. Et uoln, Sosia,  
 Adeo modesto, adeo uenusto, ut nil supra.  
 Quæ quom mihi lamentari præter ceteras  
 Visast, et quia erat forma præter ceteras 95  
 Honesta ac liberali, accedo ad pedisequas,  
 Quæ sit rogo. Sororem esse aiunt Chrysidis.  
 Percussit illico animum. Attat hoc illud est,  
 Hinc illæ lacrumæ, hæc illast misericordia.  
 So. Quam timeo, quorsum euadas ! Si. Funus interim 100  
 Procedit. Sequimur : ad sepulcrum uenimus :  
 In ignem inpositast : fletur. Interea hæc soror,  
 Quam dixi, ad flammarum accessit imprudentius,  
 Satis cum periclo. Ibi tum exanimatus Pamphilus  
 Bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat : 105  
 Adcurrit : medium mulierem complectitur :  
 'Mea Glycerium' inquit 'quid agis ? quor te is perditum ?'  
 Tum illa, ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret,  
 Reiecit se in eum flens quam familiariter.  
 So. Quid ais ? Si. Redeo inde iratus atque ægre ferens : 110  
 Nec satis ad obiurgandum causæ. Diceret,  
 'Quid feci ? quid commerui aut peccauui, pater ?  
 Quæ sese in ignem inicere uoluit, prohibui :'

Seruaui :’ Honest a oratiost. So. Recte putas :  
 Nam si illum obiurges, uitæ qui auxilium tulit,  
 Quid facias illi, qui dedit damnum aut malum ?

Si. Venit Chremes postridie ad me clamitans :  
 Indignum facinus ; comperisse, Pamphilum  
 Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam. Ego illud sedulo  
 Negare factum. Ille instat factum. Denique

Ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam  
 Neget daturum. So. Non tu ibi gnatum ? Si. Ne hæc  
 quidem

Satis uehemens causa ad obiurgandum. So. Qui cedo ?

Si. ‘ Tute ipse his rebus finem præscripti, pater :  
 Prope adest, quom alieno more uiuendumst mihi :  
 Sine nunc meo me uiuere interea modo.’

So. Qui igitur relictus est obiurgandi locus ?

Si. Si propter amorem uxorem nolet ducere,  
 Ea primum ab illo animaduortenda iniuriast.

Et nunc id operam do, ut per falsas nuptias  
 Vera obiurgandi causa sit, si deneget :

Simul sceleratus Dauos siquid consili  
 Habet, ut consumat nunc, quom nil obsint doli :

Quem ego credo manibus pedibus obnixe omnia  
 Facturum : magis id adeo, mihi ut incommodet,

Quam ut obsequatur gnato. So. Quapropter ? Si. Rogas ?

Mala mens, malus animus. Quem quidem ego si sensero . . .

Sed quid opust uerbis ? sin eueniat, quod uolo,  
 In Pamphilo ut nil sit moræ : restat Chremes,

Qui mi exorandust : et spero confore.

Nunc tuomst officium, has bene ut adsimules nuptias :

Perterrefacias Dauom : obserues filium,

Quid agat, quid cum illo consili captet. So. Sat est :

Curabo : eamus nunc iam intro. Si. I præ, sequar.

## ACT I.—SCEN. 2.

SIMO. DAVOS.

Si. Non dubiumst, quin uxorem nolit filius :  
 Ita Davum modo timere sensi, ubi nuptias  
 Futuras esse audieuit. Sed ipse exit foras.

Da. Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret : et eri semper lenitas  
 Verebar quorsum euaderet : 5  
 Qui postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo,  
 Numquam quoiquam nostrum uerbum fecit neque id ægre  
 tulit.

Si. At nunc faciet, neque, ut opinor, sine tuo magno malo.  
 Da. Id uoluit, nos sic nec opinantis duci falso gaudio,  
 Sperantis iam amoto metu, interea oscitantis opprimi, 10  
 Ut ne esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias :  
 Astute. Si. Carnufex quæ loquitur ? Da. Erus est, neque  
 prouideram.

Si. Duae. Da. Hem, quid est ? Si. Echo dum ad me.  
 Da. Quid hic uolt ? Si. Quid aïs ? Da. Qua de re ?  
 Si. Rogas ?

Meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populus curat  
 scilicet.

Si. Hocine agis an non ? Da. Ego uero istuc. Si. Sed  
 nunc ea me exquirere, 15  
 Iniqui patris est : nam quod antehac fecit, nil ad me attinet.  
 Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, siui animum ut expleret suom :  
 Nunc hic dies aliam uitam defert, alias mores postulat.

Dehinc postulo siue æquomst te oro, Duae, ut redeat iam in  
 uiam.

Da. Hoc quid sit ? Si. Omnes, qui amant, grauiter sibi  
 dari uxorem ferunt. 20

DA. Ita aiunt. SI. Tum si quis magistrum cepit ad eam  
rem inprobum,

psum animum ægrotum ad deteriorem partem plerumque  
adPLICAT.

DA. Non hercle intellego. SI. Non? Hem. DA. Non:  
Dauos sum, non Cœdipus.

SI. Nempe ergo aperte uis, quæ restant me loqui? DA.  
Sane quidem.

SI. Si sensero hodie quicquam in his te nuptiis 22

Fallaciæ conari, quo fiant minus,

Aut uelle in ea re ostendi, quam sis callidus,

Verberibus cæsum te in pistrinum, Daue, dedam usque ad  
necem,

Ea lege atque omine, ut, si te inde exemerim, ego pro te  
molam.

Quid, hoc intellextin? An non dum etiam ne hoc quidem?

DA. Immo callide: 30

Ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circumitione usus es.

SI. Vbiuis facilius passus sim quam in hac re me deludier.

DA. Bona verba, quæso. SI. Inrides? Nil me fallis.  
Edico tibi,

Ne temere facias: neque tu haud dices tibi non prædictum.

Caue.

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ACT. I.—SCEN. 3.

DA. Enim uero, Daue, nil locist segnitiae neque socordiae,  
Quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis:  
Quæ si non astu prouidentur, me aut erum pessum dabunt.  
Nec quid agam certumst: Pamphilumne adiutem an auscultem  
seni.

Si illum relinquo, eius uitæ timeo : sin opitulor, huius minas,  
 Quoi uerba dare difficilest : primum iam de amore hoc  
 comperit :

Me infensus seruat, nequam faciam in nuptiis fallaciam.

Si senserit aut si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit,

Quo iure quaque iniuria præcipitem in pistrinum dabit !

Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit etiam : hæc Andria, 10

Si ista uxor siue amicast, grauida e Pamphilost.

Audireque eorumst operæ pretium audaciam :

Nam inceptiost amentium, haud amantium :

Quidquid peperisset, decreuerunt tollere :

Et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam,

Ciuem Atticam esse hanc. ‘ Fuit olim *hinc* quidam senex

Mercator : nauem is fregit apud Andrum insulam :

Is obiit mortem. Ibi tum hanc electam Chrysidis

Patrem recepisse orbam, paruam.’ Fabulæ.

[Mihi quidem hercle non fit ueri simile ; atque ipsis commen-  
 tum placet.] 20

Sed Mysis ab ea egreditur. At ego hinc me ad forum,

Vti conueniam Pamphilum, ne pater imprudentem opprimat.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 4.

MYSIS.

Audiui, Archilis, iam dudum : Lesbiam adduci iubea.

Sane pol illa temulentast mulier et temeraria

Nec satis digna, quoi committas primo partu mulierem :

Tamen eam adducam. Importunitatem spectate aniculæ :

Quia compotrix eius est. Di, date facultatem obsecro

Huic pariundi atque illi in aliis potius peccandi locum.

Sed quid nam Pamphilum exanimatum uideo ? Vereor quid siet.

Opperior, ut sciam numquidnam hæc turba tristitiae adferat.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 5.

PAMPHILVS. MYSIS.

PA. Hocinest humanum factu aut inceptu ? Hocinest officium patris ?

MY. Quid illud est ? PA. Pro deum fidem, quid est, si hoc non contumelias ?

Vxorem decerat dare sese mi<sup>hi</sup> hodie : nonne oportuit

Præscisse me ante ? Nonne prius communicatum oportuit ?

MY. Miseram me, quod uerbum audio ?

PA. Quid Chremes, qui denegarat se commissurum mihi Gnatam suam uxorem, id mutauit, quia me inmutatum uidet ? Itane obstinate dat operam, ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat ?

Quod si fit, pereo funditus.

Adeon hominem esse inuenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum !

Pro deum atque hominum fidem !

Nullon ego Chremetis pacto adfinitatem ecfugere potero ?

Quot modis contemptus, spretus ! facta, transacta omnia.  
Hem,

Repudiatus repeotor : quam obrem ? Nisi si id est, quod suspicor :

Aliquid monstri alunt : ea quoniam nemini obrudi potest.  
Itur ad me. MY. Oratio hæc me miseram exanimauit metu.

PA. Nam quid ego dicam de patre ? Ah,

Tantamne rem tam neglegenter agere ! Praeteriens modo  
 Mi apud forum 'uxor tibi ducendast, Pamphile, hodie  
 inquit, 'para : .

Abi domum.' Id mihi uisust dicere 'abi cito ac suspende te.' <sup>20</sup>  
 Obstupui : censem me uerbum potuisse ullum proloqui ?  
 Aut causam ullam, ineptam saltem falsam iniquam ? Ob-  
 mutui.

Quod si ego resciussem id prius, quid facerem, si quis me  
 roget :

Aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem. Sed nunc quid primum  
 exequar ?

Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meum animum diuorse  
 trahunt : <sup>25</sup>

Amor, misericordia huius, nuptiarum sollicitatio,  
 Tum patris pudor, qui me tam leni passus animost usque  
 adhuc

Quæ meo quomque animo lubitumst facere. Eine ego ut  
 aduorser ? Ei mihi.

Incertumst quid agam. My. Misera timeo 'incertum' hoc  
 quorsum accidat.

Sed nunc peropus est, aut hunc cum ipsa aut de illa me aduor-  
 sum hunc loqui. <sup>30</sup>

Dum in dubiost animus, paulo momento huc uel illuc in-  
 pellitur.

PA. Quis hic loquitur ? Mysis, salue. My. O salue,  
 Pamphile. PA. Quid agit ? My. Rogas ?

Laborat e dolore, atque ex hoc misera sollicitast, diem  
 Quia olim in hunc sunt constitutæ nuptiæ. Tum autem hoc  
 timet,

Ne deseras se. PA. Hem, egone istuc conari queam ? <sup>35</sup>  
 Egon propter me illam decipi miseram sinam,  
 Quæ mihi suom animum atque omnem uitam credidit,

Quam ego animo egregie caram pro uxore habuerim ?

Bene et pudice eius doctum atque eductum sinam

Coactum egestate ingenium inmutarier ?

\*\*

Non faciam. **My.** Haud uerear, si in te sit solo situm :

Sed ut uim queas ferre. **PA.** Adeon me ignauom putas,

Adeon porro ingratum aut inhumanum aut ferum,

Vt neque me consuetudo neque amor neque pudor

Commoueat neque commoneat, ut seruem fidem ?

\*\*

**My.** Vnum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor essemus sui.

**PA.** Memor essem ? O Mysis Mysis, etiam nunc mihi

Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis

De Glycerio. Jam ferme moriens me uocat :

Accessi : uos semotæ. Nos soli : incipit

50

‘ **Mi** Pamphile, huius formam atque astatem uides :

Nec clam te est, quam illi utræque res nunc utiles

Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient.

Quod ego per hanc te dextram oro et genium tuom,

Per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem

55

Te obtistor, ne abs te hanc segreges neu deserna.

Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco,

Siue hæc te solum semper fecit maxumi

Seu tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus,

Te isti uirum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem :

60

Bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei.’

Hanc mi in manum dat : mors continuo ipsam occupat.

Accepi : acceptam seruabo. **My.** Ita spero quidem.

**PA.** Sed quor tu abis ab illa ? **My.** Obstetricem arcesso.

**PA.** Propera. Atque audin ?

Verbum unum caue de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam.

**My.** Teneo.

65

## ACTVS II.—SCEN. I

CHARINVS. BYRRIA. PAMPHILVS.

CH. Quid aīs, Byrria? Daturne illa Pamphilo hodie nuptum? By. Sic est.

CH. Qui scis? By. Apud forum modo e Dauo audiui.  
CH. Ei misero mihi.

Vt animus in spe atque in timore usque antehac attentus fuit,

Ita, postquam adempta spes est, lassus cura confectus stupet.

By. Quæso edepol, Charine, quoniam non potest id fieri quod uis,  
5

Id uelis quod possit. CH. Nil uolo aliud nisi Philumenam.  
By. Ah,

Quanto satiust te id dare operam, qui istum amorem ex animo amoueas,

Quam id loqui, quo magis lubido frustra incendatur tua.

CH. Facile omnes, quom ualemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias. By. Age age, ut lubet. CH.  
10 Sed Pamphilum

Video. Omnia experiri certumst prius quam perco. By.  
Quid hic agit?

CH. Ipsum hunc orabo, huic supplicabo, amorem huic narrabo meum:

Credo inpetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies:

Interea fict-aliquid, spero. By. Id 'aliquid' nil est. CH.  
Byrria,

Quid tibi uidetur ? Adeon ad eum ? By. Quid ni ? Si nil  
inpetres,

Vt te arbitretur sibi paratum moechum, si illam duxerit.

Ch. Abin hinc in malam rem cum suspitione istac, scelus ?

Pa. Charinum uideo. Salue. Ch. O salue, Pamphile :  
Ad te aduenio, spem salutem consilium auxilium expetens.

Pa. Neque pol consili locum habeo neque auxili copiam.

Sed istuc quid namst ? Ch. Hodie uxorem ducis ? Pa.  
Aiunt. Ch. Pamphile,  
Si id facis, hodie postremum me uides. Pa. Quid ita ? Ch.  
Ei mihi,

Vereor dicere : huic dic quæso, Byrria. By. Ego dicam. Pa.  
Quid est ?

By. Sponsam hic tuam amat. Pa. Ne iste haud mecum  
sentit. Ehodus dic mihi :

Numquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit, Charine ? Ch. Ah,  
Pamphile,

Nil. Pa. Quam uellem ! Ch. Nunc te per amicitiam et per  
amorem obsecro,

Principio ut ne ducas. Pa. Dabo equidem operam. Ch.  
Sed si id non potest,

Aut tibi nuptiæ haec sunt cordi. Pa. Cordi ? Ch. saltem  
aliquot dies

Profer, dum proficiscor aliquo, ne uideam. Pa. Audi nunc iam.  
Ego, Charine, neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto,

Quom is nil mereat, postulare id gratiæ adponi sibi.

Nuptias ecfugere ego istas malo quam tu apiscier.

Ch. Reddidisti animum. Pa. Nunc siquid potes aut tu  
aut hic Byrria,

Facite, fingite, invenite, efficite qui detur tibi :

Ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur. Ch. Sat habeo. Pa.  
Dauom optume

Video, quoius consilio fretus sum. CH. At tu hercle haud quicquam mihi,  
Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri. Fugin hinc? BY. Ego uero  
ac lubens.

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## ACT. II.—SCEN. 2.

DAVOS. CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS.

DA. Di boni, boni quid porto? Sed ubi inueniam Pamphilum,  
Vt metum in quo nunc est adimam atque expleam animum  
gaudio?

CH. Lætus est nescio quid. PA. Nil est: non dum haec  
resciuit mala.

DA. Quem ego nunc credo, si iam audierit sibi paratas  
nuptias,—

CH. Audin tu illum? DA. Toto me oppido exanimatum  
quærere.

Sed ubi quærar aut quo nunc primum intendam? CH.  
Cessas adloqui?

DA. Habeo. PA. Daue, ades, resiste. DA. Quis homos,  
qui me...? O Pamphile,

Te ipsum quæro. Eugæ Charine: ambo opportune: uos  
uolo.

PA. Daue, perii. DA. Quin tu hoc audi. PA. Interii.  
DA. Quid timeas scio.

CH. Mea quidem hercle certe in dubio uitast. DA. Et  
quid tu, scio.

PA. Nuptiæ mi. DA. Etsi scio? PA. Hodie. DA. Ob-  
tundis, tam etsi intellego?

Id paues, ne ducas tu illam : tu autem, ut ducas. CH. Rem tenes.

PA. Istuc ipsum. DA. Atqui istuc ipsum nil periclist : me uide.

PA. Obsecro te, quam primum hoc me libera miserum metu.  
DA. Hem,

Libero ; uxorem tibi non dat iam Chremes. PA. Qui scis ?

DA. Scio.

15

Tuos pater me modo prendit : ait tibi uxorem dare

Hodie, item alia multa, quæ nunc non est narrandi locus.

Continuo ad te properans percurro ad forum, ut dicam tibi  
hæc.

Vbi te non inuenio, ibi ascendo in quendam excelsum locum.

Circumspicio ; nusquam. Forte ibi huius uideo Byrriam ; 20

Rogo : negat uidissem. Mihi molestum. Quid agam cogito.

Redeunti interea ex ipsa re mi incidit suspitio 'hem,

Paululum obsoni : ipsus tristis : de inprouiso nuptiæ :

Non cohærent.' PA. Quorsum nam istuc ? DA. Ego me  
continuo ad Chremem.

Quom illo aduenio, solitudo ante ostium : iam id gaudeo. 25

CH. Recte dicas. PA. Perge. DA. Maneo : interea intro  
ire neminem

Video, exire neminem : matronam nullam in ædibus,

Nil ornati, nil tumulti : accessi : intro aspexi. PA. Scio :

Magnum signum. DA. Num uidentur conuenire hæc  
nuptiis ?

PA. Non opinor, Daue. DA. 'Opinor' narras ? non recte  
accipis. 30

Certa res est. Etiam puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi :

Holera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cenam seni.

CH. Liberatus sum hodie, Daue, tua opera. DA. Ac nul-  
lus quidem.

CH. Quid ita ? Nempe huic prorsus illam non dat. DA.  
Ridiculum caput,  
Quasi necesse sit, si huic non dat, te illam uxorem ducere ; <sup>24</sup>  
Nisi uides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis. CH. Bene mones :  
Ibo, etsi hercle sœpe iam me spes hæc frustratast. Vale.

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

PAMPHILVS. DAVOS.

PA. Quid igitur sibi uolt pater ? Quor simulat ? DA.  
Ego dicam tibi.  
Si id suscenseat nunc, quia non det tibi uxorem Chremes,  
Prius quam tuom ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias per-  
spexerit :  
Ipsus sibi esse iniurius uideatur, neque id iniuria.  
Sed si tu negaris ducere, ibi culpam in te transferet :  
Tum illæ turbæ fient. PA. Quiduis patiar. DA. Pater est,  
Pamphile.  
Difficilest : tum hæc solast mulier. Dictum ac factum,  
inuenerit  
Aliquam causam, quamobrem eliciat oppido. PA. Eliciat ?  
DA. Cito.  
PA. Cedo igitur quid faciam, Daue ? DA. Dic te ducturum.  
PA. Hem. DA. Quid est ?  
PA. Egon dicam ? DA. Quor non ? PA. Numquam  
faciam. DA. Ne nega. <sup>25</sup>  
PA. Suadere noli. DA. Ex ea re quid fiat, uide.  
PA. Ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar. DA. Non itast.  
Nempe hoc sic esse opinor : dicturum patrem  
'Ducas uolo hodie uxorem ? tu 'ducam' inquieris :

Cedo quid iurgabit tecum ? hic reddes omnia,  
 Quæ nunc sunt certa ei consilia, incerta ut sient,  
 Sine omni periclo : nam hoc haud dubiumst, quin Chremes  
 Tibi non det gnatam. Nec tu ea causa minueris  
 Hæc quæ facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam.  
 Patri dic uelle : ut quom uelit, tibi iure irasci non queat. <sup>20</sup>  
 Nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile. Uxorem his moribus  
 \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
 Dabit nemo. Inueniet inopem potius, quam te corrumpi  
 sinat.  
 Sed si te æquo animo ferre accipiet, neglegentem feceris :  
 Alia otiosus quæret : interea aliquid acciderit boni.  
 PA. Itan credis ? DA. Haud dubium id quidemst. PA.  
 Vide quo me inducas. DA. Quin taces ? <sup>25</sup>  
 PA. Dicam. Puerum autem ne resciscat mihi esse ex illa  
 cautio :  
 Nam pollicitus sum suscepturum. DA. O facinus audax. PA.  
 Hanc fidem  
 Sibi me obsecrauit, qui se sciret non deserturum, ut darem.  
 DA. Curabitur. Sed pater adest. Caeu te esse tristem  
 sentiat.

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

SIMO. DAVOS. PAMPHILVS.

SI. Reuiso quid agant aut quid captent consili.  
 DA. Hic nunc non dubitat, quin te ducturum neges.  
 Venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco :  
 Orationem sperat inuenisse se,  
 Qui differat te : proin tu fac apud te ut sies.

PA. Modo ut possim, Dause. DA. Crede inquam hoc mihi,  
Pamphile,  
Numquam hodie tecum commutaturum patrem  
Vnum esse uerbum, si te dices ducere.

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 5.

BYRRIA. SIMO. DAVOS. PAMPHILVS.

By. Erus me relictis rebus iussit Pamphilum  
Hodie obseruare, ut quid ageret de nuptiis  
Scirem : id propterea nunc hunc uenientem sequor.  
Ipsum adeo præsto uideo cum Dauo : hoc agam.

Si. Vtrumque adesse uideo. DA. Hem, serua. Si. Pam-  
phile.  
<sup>5</sup>

DA. Quasi de inprouiso respice ad eum. PA. Ehem pater.

DA. Probe. Si. Hodie uxorem ducas, ut dixi, uolo.

By. Nunc nostræ timeo parti, quid hic respondeat.

PA. Neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora.  
By. Hem.

DA. Obmutuit. By. Quid dixit ? Si. Facis ut te decet,<sup>10</sup>  
Quom istuc quod postulo inpetro cum gratia.

DA. Sum uerus ? By. Erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit.

Si. I nunc iam intro, ne in mora, quom opus sit, sies.

PA. Eo. By. Nullane in re esse quoiquam homini fidem !

Verum illud uerbumst, uolgo quod dici solet,  
<sup>11</sup>

Omnis sibi malle melius esse quam alteri.

Ego illam uidi : uirginem forma bona

Memini uidere : quo æquior sum Pamphilo,

Si se illam in somnis quam illum amplexi maluit.

Renuntiabo, ut pro hoc malo mihi det malum.  
<sup>12</sup>

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 6.

DAVOS. SIMO.

DA. Hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam  
Portare et ea me hic restitisse gratia.

SI. Quid, Daue, narrat ? DA. Æque quicquam nunc quidem.

SI. Nilne ? Hem. DA. Nil prorsus. SI. Atqui expectabam quidem.

DA. Præter spem euenit ; sentio : hoc male habet uirum.

SI. Potin es mihi uerum dicere ? DA. Nil facilius.

SI. Num illi molestæ quidpiam hæc sunt nuptiæ  
Huiusce propter consuetudinem hospitæ ?

DA. Nil hercle : aut, si adeo, biduist aut tridui  
Hæc sollicitudo : nosti ? deinde desinet. 19  
Etenim ipsus secum rectâ reputauit uia.

SI. Laudo. DA. Dum licitumst ei dumque ætas tulit,  
Amauit : tum id clam : cauit, ne umquam infamiae  
Ea res sibi esset, ut uirum fortein decet :  
Nunc uxore opus est : animum ad uxorem adpulit. 15

SI. Subtristis uirus est esse aliquantulum mihi.

DA. Nil propter hanc rem, sed est quod suscenset tibi.

SI. Quid namst ? DA. Puerilest. SI. Quid id est ? DA.  
Nil. SI. Quin dic, quid est ?

DA. Ait nimium parce facere sumptum. SI. Mene ? DA. Te.  
'Vix' inquit 'drachmis est obsonatum decem : 20  
Num filio uidetur uxorem dare ?  
Quem' inquit 'uocabo ad cenam meorum æqualium  
Potissimum nunc ?' et, quod dicendum hic siet,  
Tu quoque per parce nimium. Non laudo. SI. Tace :

DA. Commoui. SI. Ego istæc recte ut fiant uidero.  
Quidnam hoc est rei ? Quid hic uolt uesterator sibi ?  
Nam si hic malist quicquam, hem illic est huic rei caput. 25

## ACTVS III.—SCEN. I.

MYSIS. SIMO. DAVOS. LESBIA. GLYCERIVM.

My. Ita pol quidem res est, ut *tu* dixti, Lesbia :  
Fidelem haud ferme mulieri inuenias uirum.

Sl. Ab Andriast ancilla hæc. DA. Quid narras ? Sl.  
Itast.

My. Sed hic Pamphilus—Sl. Quid dicit ? My. Firmauit  
fidem. Sl. Hem.

DA. Vtinam aut hic surdus aut hæc muta facta sit.

My. Nam quod peperisset, iussit tolli. Sl. O Iuppiter,  
Quid ego audio ? Actumst, siquidem hæc uera prædicat.

LE. Bonum ingenium narras adulescontis. My. Optumum.  
Sed sequere me intro, ne in mora illi sis. LE. Sequor.

DA. Quod remedium nunc huic malo inueniam ? Sl. Quid  
hoc ? 10

Adeon est demens ? Ex peregrina ? Iam scio : ah  
Vix tandem sensi stolidus. DA. Quid hic sensisse ait ?

Sl. Hæc primum adfertur iam mi ab hoc fallacia :  
Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreant.

GL. Iuno Lucina, fer opem, serua me, obsecro. 15

Sl. Hui, tam cito ? Ridiculum : postquam ante ostium  
Me audiuit stare, adproperat. Non sat commode  
Divisa sunt temporibus tibi, Daue, hæc. DA. Mihin ?

Sl. Num inmemores discipuli ? DA. Ego quid narres  
nescio.

Sl. Hic inparatum me si in ueris nuptiis  
Adortus esset, quos mili ludos redderet ? 20  
Nunc huius periclo fit, ego in portu nauigo.

## ACT. III.—SCEN. 2.

LESBIA. SIMO. DAVOS.

LE. Adhuc, Archilis, quæ adsolent quæque oportet  
 Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse uideo.  
 Nunc primum fac istæc lauet: post deinde,  
 Quod iussi ei dari bibere et quantum imperauit,  
 Date: mox ego huc reuorfor.  
 Per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo.  
 Deos quasso ut sit superstes, quandoquidem ipsest ingenio  
 bono,  
 Quomque huic est ueritus optumæ adulescenti facere iniuriam.  
 SL. Vel hoc quis non credat, qui te norit, abs te esse ortum?  
 DA. Quid nam id est?  
 SL. Non imperabat coram, quid facto esset opus puerperæ: <sup>10</sup>  
 Sed postquam egressast, illis quæ sunt intus clamat de uia.  
 O Daue, itan contemnor abs te? Aut itane tandem idoneus  
 Tibi uideor esse, quem tam aperte fallere incipias dolis?  
 Saltem accurate, ut metui uidear certe, si rescuerim.

DA. Certe hercle nunc hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego. SL.  
 Edixi tibi, <sup>15</sup>  
 Interminatus sum, ne faceres: num ueritu's? Quid re-  
 tulit?  
 Credon tibi hoc nunc, peperisse hanc e Pamphilo?  
 DA. Teneo quid erret, et quid agam habeo. SL. Quid  
 taces?  
 DA. Quid credas? Quasi non tibi renuntiata sint hæc sic  
 fore.  
 SL. Mihin quisquam? DA. Eho an tute intellexi hoc a.  
 simulari? SL. Inrideor. <sup>20</sup>  
 DA. Renuntiatumst: nam qui tibi istæc incidit suspicio?

Sr. Qui ? Quia te noram. Da. Quasi tu dicas, factum id  
consilio meo.

Sr. Certe enim scio. Da. Non satis me pernosti etiam,  
qualis sim, Simo.

Sr. Ego te ? Da. Sed siquid tibi narrare occipi, continuo  
dari

Tibi uerba censes falso : itaque hercle nil iam muttire audeo <sup>25</sup>

Sr. Hoc ego scio unum, neminem peperisse hic. Da. In-  
tellexi.

Sed nilo setius mox puerum huc deferent ante ostium.

Id ego iam nunc tibi, ere, renuntio futurum, ut sis sciens,

Ne tu hoc posterius dicas Daui factum consilio aut dolis :

Prorsus a me opinionem hanc tuam esse ego amotam uolo. <sup>30</sup>

Sr. Vnde id scis ? Da. Audiui et credo : multa concurrunt  
simul,

Qui coniecturam hanc nunc facio. Iam primum haec se e  
Pamphilo

Grauidam dixit esse : inuentumst falsum. Nunc, postquam  
uidet

Nuptias domi adparari, missast ancilla illico

Obstetricem arcessitum ad eam, et puerum ut adferret simul <sup>35</sup>  
Hoc nisi fit, puerum ut tu uideas, nihil mouentur nuptiae.

Sr. Quid ais ? Quom intellexeras

Id consilium capere, quor non dixti extemplo Pamphilo ?

Da. Quis igitur eum ab illa abstraxit nisi ego ? Nam omnes  
nos quidem

Scimus, hanc quam misere amarit. Nunc sibi uxorem  
expetit. <sup>40</sup>

Postremo id mihi da negoti : tu tamen idem has nuptias

Perge facere ita ut facis : et id spero adiuturos deos.

Sr. Immo abi intro : ibi me opperire et quod parato opus  
est para

Non inpullit me, haec nunc omnino ut crederem.  
 Atque haud scio an quæ dixit sint uera omnia,  
 Sed parui pendo : illud mihi multo maxumumst,  
 Quod mihi pollicitust ipsus gnatus. Nunc Chremem  
 Conueniam : orabo gnato uxorem : id si inpetro,  
 Quid alias malim quam hodie has fieri nuptias ?  
 Nam gnatus quod pollicitust, haud dubiumst mihi,  
 Si nolit, quin eum merito possim cogere.  
 Atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obuiam.

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## ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

SIMO. CHREMES.

SI. Iubeo Chremetem. CH. O te ipsum quærebam. SI.  
 Et ego te. CH. Optato aduenis.  
 Aliquot me adierunt, ex te auditum qui aibant, hodie nubere  
 Meam filiam tuo gnato : id uiso tun an illi insaniant.  
 SI. Ausculta paucis : et quid te ego uelim et tu quod  
 quæris scies.  
 CH. Ausculto : loquere quid uelis.  
 SI. Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Chreme,  
 Quæ incepta a paruis cum æstate adcreuit simul,  
 Perque unicam tuam gnatam et gnatum meum,  
 Quoius tibi potestas summa seruandi datur,  
 Vt me adiuues in hac re, atque ita uti nuptiæ  
 Fuerant futuræ, fiant. CH. Ah, ne me obsecra :  
 Quasi hoc te orando a me inpetrare oporteat.  
 Alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam ?  
 Si in remst utrique ut fiant, arcessi iube.  
 Sed si ex ea re plus malist quam commodi

Vtrique, id oro te in commune ut consulas,  
Quasi illa tua sit Pamphiliique ego sim pater.

Sl. Immo ita uolo itaque postulo ut fiat, Chreme :  
Neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat. Ch. Quid est ?  
Sl. Iræ sunt inter Glycerium et gnatum. Ch. Audio. 21  
Sl. Ita magnæ, ut sperem posse auelli. Ch. Fabulæ.  
Sl. Profecto sic est. Ch. Sic hercle ut dicam tibi :  
Amantium iræ amoris integratiost.

Sl. Hem, id te oro ut ante eamus. Dum tempus datur,  
Dumque eius lubido occlusast contumeliis, 22  
Prius quam harum scelera et lacrumæ confictæ dolis  
Reducunt animum ægrotum ad misericordiam,  
Vxorem demus. Spero consuetudine et  
Coniugio liberali deuinctum, Chreme,  
Dein facile ex illis sese emersurum malis. 23

Ch. Tibi ita hoc uidetur : at ego non posse arbitror  
Neque illum hanc perpetuo habere neque me perpeti.

Sl. Qui scis ergo istuc, nisi periculum feceris ?  
Ch. At istuc periculum in filia fieri grauest.  
Sl. Nempe incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, 25  
Si eueniat, quod di prohibeant, discessio.  
At si corrigitur, quot commoditates uide :  
Principio amico filium restitueris,  
Tibi generum firmum et filiæ inuenies uirum.

Ch. Quid istic ? Si ita istuc animum induxti esse utile, 26  
Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier.

Sl. Merito te semper maxumi feci, Chreme.  
Ch. Sed quid ais ? Sl. Quid ? Ch. Qui scis eos nunc dis-  
cordare inter se ?  
Sl. Ipsus mihi Dauos, qui intumust eorum consiliis, dixit :  
Et is mihi suadet nuptias quantum queam ut maturem. 27  
Num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem hæc uelle ?

Tute adeo iam eius uerba audies. Heus, euocate hic  
Dauom.

Atque eccum : uideo ipsum foras exire.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 4.

DAVOS. SIMO. CHREMES.

DA. Ad te ibam. SI. Quid namst ?

DA. Quor uxor non arcessitur ? Iam aduesperascit. SI.  
Audin tu illum ?

Ego dudum non nil ueritus sum, Daue, abs te, ne faceres  
idem,

Quod uolgas seruorum solet, dolis ut me deluderes,  
Propterea quod amat filius. DA. Egon istuc facerem ? SI.  
Credidi :

Idque adeo metuens uos celaui, quod nunc dicam. DA. Quid ?  
SI. Scies :

Nam propemodum habeo iam fidem. DA. Tandem cognosti  
qui siem ?

SI. Non fuerant nuptiæ futuræ. DA. Quid ? Non ? SI.  
Sed ea gratia

Simulaui, uos ut pertemptarem. DA. Quid ais ? SI. Sic res  
est. DA. Vide :

Numquam istuc quiui ego intellegere. Vah consilium cal-  
lidum.

SI. Hoc audi : ut hinc te intro ire iussi, opportune hic fit  
mi obuiam. DA. Hem,

Num-nam perimus ? SI. Narro huic, quæ tu dudum narrasti  
mihi.

DA. Quidnam audio ? SI. Gnatam ut det oro, uixque id  
oxoro. DA. Occidi. SI. Hem,

Quid dixisti ? DA. Optume inquam factum. SI. Nunc per hunc nullast mora.

CH. Domum modo ibo, ut adparentur dicam, atque <sup>15</sup> huc renuntio.

SI. Nunc te oro, Daue, quoniam solus mi effecisti has nuptias,

DA. Ego uero solus. SI. Gnatum mihi corrigere porro enitere.

DA. Faciam hercle sedulo. SI. Potes nunc, dum animus inritatus est.

DA. Quiescas. SI. Age igitur, ubi nunc est ipsus ? DA. Mirum ni domist.

SI. Ibo ad eum atque eadem hæc, tibi quæ dixi, dicam itidem illi. DA. Nullus sum. <sup>20</sup>

Quid causæst, quin hinc in pistrinum recta proficiscar uia ?

Nil est preci loci relictum : iam perturbaui omnia :

Erum fefelli : in nuptias conieci erilem filium ;

Feci hodie ut fierent, insperante hoc atque inuitio Pamphilo.

Hem astutias : quod si quiessem, nil euenisset mali. <sup>25</sup>

Sed ecum uideo ipsum : occidi.

Vtinam mihi esset aliquid hic, quo nunc me præcipitem darem.

### ACT. III.—SCEN. 5.

PAMPHILVS. DAVOS.

PA. Vbi illic est scelus, qui me hodie perdidit ? . . DA. Perii.

PA. Atque hoc confiteor mihi

Jure obtigisse, quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consili sum :

Seruon fortunas meas me commisisse futili !

Ego pretium ob stultitiam fero : sed inultum numquam id auferet.

DA. Posthac incolumem sat scio fore me, si deuito hoc malum. 5

PA. Nam quid ego nunc dicam patri ? Negabon uelle me, modo

Qui sum pollicitus ducere ? Quia audacia id facere audeam ?

Nec quid me nunc faciam scio. DA. Nec me quidem, atque id ago sedulo.

Dicam aliquid me inuenturum, ut huic malo aliquam produc-  
tem moram.

PA. Oh. DA. Visus sum. PA. Ehodum bone uir, quid  
ais ? Viden me consiliis tuis 10

Miserum impeditum esse ? DA. At iam expediam. PA. Ex-  
pedies ? DA. Certe, Pamphile.

PA. Nempe ut modo. DA. Immo melius spero. PA. Oh,  
tibi ego ut credam, furcifer ?

Tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas ? Hem quo fretus  
sim,

Qui me hodie ex tranquillissuma re coniecisti in nuptias.

An non dixi esse hoc futurum ? DA. Dixti. PA. Quid  
meritu's ? DA. Crucem. 15

Sed sine paululum ad me redeam : iam aliquid dispiciam. PA.  
Ei mihi,

Quom non habeo spatium, ut de te sumam supplicium, ut  
uolo :

Namque hoc tempus præcauere mihi me, haud te ulcisci  
sinit.

## ACTVS IV.—SCEN. I.



CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS. DAVUS.

Ch. Hocine credibile aut memorabile,  
 Tanta uecordia innata quoiquam ut siet,  
 Vt malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis  
 Alterius sua ut comparent commoda ? Ah  
 Idnest uerum ? Immo id hominumst genus pessimum in  
 Denegando modo quis pudor paulum adest :  
 Post ubi tempust promissa iam perfici,  
 Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt :  
 Et timent, et tamen res cogit denegare :  
 Ibi tum eorum impudentissima oratiost  
 'Quis tu es ? Quis mihi es ? Quor meam tibi ?  
 Heus, proximus sum egomet mihi.' Attamen 'ubi fides'  
 Si roges, nil pudet : hic ubi opus est  
 Non verentur : illic ubi nil opust, ibi uerentur.  
 Sed quid agam ? Adeamne ad eum et cum eo iniuriam hanc  
 expostulem ? 15  
 Ingeram mala multa ? Atqui aliquis dicat 'nil promoueris' :  
 Multum : molestus certe ei fuero atque animo morem gessero.  
 Pa. Charine, et me et te imprudens, nisi quid di respiciunt,  
     perdidi.  
 Ch. Itano 'inprudens' ? Tandem inuentast causa. Soluisti  
     fidem.  
 Pa. Quid 'tandem' ? Ch. Etiam nunc me ducere istis dic-  
     tis postulas ? 20

PA. Quid istuc est ? CH. Postquam me amare dixi, com-  
placitast tibi.

Heu me miserum, qui tuom animum ex animo spectaui meo.

PA. Falsus es. CH. Non satis tibi esse hoc solidumst uisum  
gaudium,

Nisi me lactasses amantem et falsa spe produceres.

Habeas. PA. Habeam ? Ah nescis quantis in malis uorser  
miser,

25

Quantasque hic consiliis mihi conflauit sollicitudines

Meus carnufex. CH. Quid istuc tam mirumst, de te si  
exemplum capit ?

PA. Haud istuc dicas, si cognoris uel me uel amorem meum.

CH. Scio : cum patre altercasti dudum, et is nunc propterea  
tibi

Suscensem nec te quiuit hodie cogere illam ut duceres.

20

PA. Immo etiam, quo tu minus scis ærumnas meas,

Hæc nuptiæ non adparabantur mihi :

Nec postulabat nunc quisquam uxorem dare.

CA. Scio : tu coactus tua uoluntate es. PA. Mane :

Nondum scis. CH. Scio equidem illam ducturum esse te.

25

PA. Quor me enicas ? Hoc audi. Numquam destitit  
Instare, ut dicerem me ducturum patri :  
Suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit.

CH. Quis homo istuc ? PA. Dauos. CH. Dauos ? PA.

Interturbat. CH. Quamobrem ? PA. Nescio,

Nisi mihi deos satis scio fuisse iratos, qui ei auscultauerim.

26

CH. Factum hoc est, Dauo ? DA. Factum. CH. Hem,  
quid ais, scelus ?

At tibi di dignum factis exitium duint.

Eho, dic mihi, si omnes hunc coniectum in nuptias

Inimici uellent, quod nisi consilium hoc darent ?

DA. Deceptus sum, at non defetigatus. CH. Scio.

27

DA. Hac non successit, alia adgrediemur ulla :  
 Nisi si id putas, quia prime processit parum,  
 Non posse iam ad salutem conuorti hoc malum.

PA. Immo etiam : nam satis credo, si aduigilaueris,  
 Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias.

DA. Ego, Pamphile, hoc tibi pro seruitio debeo,  
 Conari manibus pedibus noctisque et dies,  
 Capitis periculum adire, dum prosim tibi :  
 Tuomst, siquid præter spem euenit, mi ignoscere.  
 Parum succedit quod ago : at facio sedulo.  
 Vel melius tute reperi, me missum face.

PA. Cupio : restitue in quem me accepisti locum.

DA. Faciam. PA. At iam hoc opus est. DA. St, mane :  
 Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium.

PA. Nil ad te. DA. Quæro. PA. Hem, nuncin demum ?

DA. At iam hoc tibi inuentum dabo.

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ACT. IV.—SCEN. 2.

MYSIS. PAMPHILVS. CHARINVS. DAVOS.

My. Iam ubi ubi erit, inuentum tibi curabo et mecum adductum  
 Tuom Pamphilum : modo tu, anime mi, noli te macerare.

PA. Mysis. My. Quis est ? ehem Pamphile, optume mihi te  
 offers. PA. Quid id est ?

My. Orare iussit, si se ames, era, iam ut ad sese uenias :  
 Videre ait te cupere. PA. Vah, perii : hoc malum integrascit.  
 Sicin me atque illam opera tua nunc miseros sollicitarier.  
 Nam idcirco arcensor, nuptias quod mi adparari sensit.

CH. Quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic  
 quiesset !

DA. Age, si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga. MY.  
 Atque edepol  
 EA res est : propterea que nunc misera in maerore rest. PA.  
 Mysis,  
 Per omnis tibi adiuro deos, numquam eam me deserturum,  
 Non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines.  
 Hanc mi expetiui, contigit : conueniunt mores : ualeant  
 Qui inter nos discidium uolunt : hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo.  
 MY. Resipisco. PA. Non Apollinis magis uerum atque hoc  
 responsumst. 15  
 Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat,  
 Quo minus haec fierent nuptiae, uolo. Sed si id non poterit,  
 Id faciam, in proclui quod est, per me stetisse ut credat.  
 Quis uideor ? CH. Miser, æque atque ego. DA. Consilium  
 quæro. CH. Forti's,  
 PA. Scio, quid conere. DA. Hoc ego tibi profecto effectum  
 reddam. 20  
 PA. Iam hoc opus est. DA. Quin iam habeo. CH. Quid  
 est ? DA. Huic, non tibi habeo, ne erres.  
 CH. Sat habeo. PA. Quid facies ? Cedo. DA. Dies hic  
 mi ut satis sit uereor  
 Ad agendum : ne uacuom esse me nunc ad narrandum credas :  
 Proinde hinc uos amolimini : nam mi inpedimento estis.  
 PA. Ego hanc uisam. DA. Quid tu ? Quo hinc te agis ?  
 CH. Verum uis dicam ? DA. Immo etiam 25  
 Narrationis incipit mi initium. CH. Quid me fiet ?  
 DA. Echo tu inpudens, non satis habes, quod tibi dieculam  
 addo,  
 Quantum huic promoueo nuptias ? CH. Daue, at tamen. DA.  
 Quid ergo ?  
 CH. Ut ducam. DA. Ridiculum. CH. Huc face ad me  
 ut uenias, si quid poteris.

DA. Quid ueniam ? Nil habeo. CH. At tamen siquid.

DA. Age, ueniam. CH. Siquid, 30

Domi ero. DA. Tu, Mysis, dum exeo, parumper opperire hic.

MY. Quapropter ? DA. Ita facto opus est. MY. At matura. DA. Iam inquam hic adero.

ACT IV.—SCEN. 3.

MYSIS. DAVOS.

MY. Nilne esse proprium quoiquam ! Di uostram fidem :  
Summum bonum esse eræ putauit hunc Pamphilum,  
Amicum, amatorem, uirum in quo quis loco  
Paratum : uerum ex eo nunc misera quem capit  
Laborem ! Facile hic plus malist quam illic boni.  
Sed Dauos exit. Mi homo, quid istuc obsecrost ?  
Quo portas puerum ? DA. Mysis, nunc opus est tua  
Mihi ad hanc rem exprompta memoriâ atque astutia.

DA. Quidnam incepturu's ? DA. Accipe a me hunc ocios  
Atque ante nostram ianuam adpone. MY. Obsecro, 10  
Humine ? DA. Ex ara hinc sume uerbenas tibi  
Atque eas substerne. MY. Quamobrem id tute non facis ?

DA. Quia, si forte opus sit ad erum jurandum mihi  
Non adposuisse, ut liquido possim. MY. Intellego :  
Noua nunc religio unde istæc incessit ? Cedo. 15

DA. Moue ocios te, ut quid agam porro intellegas.  
Pro Iuppiter. MY. Quid est ? DA. Sponsæ pater interuenit.  
Repudio quod consilium primum intenderam.

MY. Nescio quid narres. DA. Ego quoque hinc ab dextera  
Venire me adsimulabo : tu ut subseruias 20  
Orationi, ut quomque opus sit, uerbis uide.

My. Ego quid agas nil intellego : sed siquid est,  
 Quod mea opera opus sit uobis, aut tu plus uides,  
 Manebo, nequod uostrum remorer commodum.

## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 4.

CHREMES. MYSIS. DAVOS.

Ch. Reuortor, postquam quæ opus fuere ad nuptias  
 Gnatæ paraui, ut iubeam arcessi. Sed quid hoc ?  
 Puer herclest. Mulier, tu ne adposuisti hunc ? My. Vbi  
 illic est ?  
 Ch. Non mihi respondes ? My. Nusquam est. Væ miseræ  
 mihi,  
 Reliquit me homo atque abiit. Da. Di uostram fidem,  
 Quid turbæst apud forum ? Quid illic hominum litigant ?  
 Tum annona carast. Quid dicam aliud, nescio.

My. Quor tu obsecro hic me solam ? Da. Hem, quæ hæc  
 est fabula ?  
 Echo Mysis, puer hic undest ? Quisue huc attulit ?  
 My. Satin sanu's, qui me id rogites ? Da. Quem igitur  
 rogem,  
 Qui hic neminem alium uideam ? Ch. Miror, unde sit.  
 Da. Dictura es quod rogo ? My. Au. Da. Concede ad  
 dexteram.  
 My. Deliras : non tute ipse ? Da. Verbum si mihi  
 Vnum præter quam quod te rogo faxis caue.  
 Male dicis ? Da. Undest ? Dic clare. My. A nobis. Da.  
 Hahalæ :  
 Mirum uero, inpunderer mulier si facit  
 Meretrix. Ch. Ab Andriast hæc, quantum intellego.

DA. Adeon uidemur uobis esse idonei,  
In quibus sic inludatis ? CH. Veni in tempore.

DA. Propera adeo puerum tollere hinc ab ianua : 20  
Mane : caue quoquam ex istoc excessis loco.

MY. Di te eradicent : ita me miseram territas.

DA. Tibi ego dico an non ? MY. Quid uis ? DA. At etiam  
rogas ?

Cedo, quoium puerum hic adposuisti ? Dic mihi.

MY. Tu nescis ? DA. Mitte id quod scio : dic quod rogo. 25

MY. Vostri. DA. Quoius nostri ? MY. Pamphili. CH.  
Hem. DA. Quid ? Pamphili ?

MY. Echo, an non est ? CH. Recte ego semper fugi has  
nuptias.

DA. O facinus animaduortendum. MY. Quid clamitas ?

DA. Quemne ego heri uidi ad uos adferri uesperi ?

MY. O hominem audacem. DA. Verum : uidi Cantharam  
Suffarcinatam. MY. Dis pol habeo gratiam, 30

Quom in pariundo aliquot adfuerunt liberæ.

DA. Ne illa illum haud nouit, quoius causa hæc incipit :  
'Chremes si adpositum puerum ante ædis uiderit,  
Suam gnatam non dabit : ' tanto hercle magis dabit. 35

CH. Non hercle faciet. DA. Nunc adeo, ut tu sis sciens,  
Nisi puerum tollis, iam ego hunc in medium uiam  
Prouoluam teque ibidem peruoluam in luto.

MY. Tu pol homo non es sobrius. DA. Fallacia  
Alia aliam trudit. Iam susurrari audio, 40  
Ciuem Atticam esse hanc. CH. Hem. DA. 'Coactus legibus  
Eam uxorem ducet.' MY. Au. Obsecro, an non ciuis est ?

CH. Iocularium in malum insciens pæne incidi.

DA. Quis hic loquitur ? O Chremes, per tempus aduenis :  
Ausculta. CH. Audiui iam omnia. DA. Anne hæc tu  
omnia ? 45

CH. Audiui, inquam, a principio. DA. Audistin, obsecro ?  
Hem

Scelera, hanc iam oportet in cruciatum hinc abripi.

Hic est ille : non te credas Dauom ludere.

MY. Me miseram : nil pol falsi dixi, mi senex.

CH. Noui omnem rem. Est Simo intus ? DA. Est. MY.  
Ne me attigas,

Scelest. Si pol Glycerio non omnia hæc . .

DA. Echo inepta, nescis quid sit actum ? MY. Qui sciam ?

DA. Hic sacer est. Alio pacto haud poterat fieri,

Vt sciret hæc quæ uoluimus. MY. Prædiceres.

DA. Paulum interesse censes, -ex animo omnia,

Vt fert natura, facias an de industria ?

---

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 5.

CRITO. MYSIS. DAVOS.

CR. In hac habitasse platea dictumst Chrysidem,  
Quæ sese in honeste optauit parere hic ditias  
Potius quam in patria honeste pauper uiueret :  
Eius morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona.

Sed quos per conter uideo. Saluete. MY. Obsecro,  
Quem uideo ? Estne hic Crito sobrinus Chrysidis ?  
Is est. CR. O Mysis, salue. MY. Saluos sis, Crito.

CR. Itan Chrysis ? Hem. MY. Nos quidem pol miseras  
perdidit.

CR. Quid uos ? Quo pacto hic ? Satine recte ? MY.  
Nosne ? Sic

Vt quimus, aiunt, quando ut uolumus non licet.

CR. Quid Glycerium ? Iam hic suos parentis repperit ?

10

MV. Vtinam. CR. An nondum etiam? Haud auspicato  
huc me attuli:

Nam pol, si id scissem, numquam huc totulisse pedem:  
Semper enim dictast esse hæc atque habitast soror:  
Quæ illius fuerunt, possidet: nunc me hospitem  
Litis sequi, quam id mihi sit facile atque utile,  
Alioram exempla commentent: simul arbitror,  
Iam aliquem esse amicum et defensorem ei: nam fere  
Grandiuscula iam profectast illinc. Clamitent  
Me sycophantam, hereditatem persequi  
Mendicum: tum ipsam despoliare non lubet.

MV. O optume hospes, pol Crito antiquom obtines.

CR. Duc me ad eam, quando huc ueni, ut uideam. MV.  
Maxume.

DA. Sequar hos: me nolo in tempore hoc uideat senex.

## ACTVS V.—SCEN. I.

—♦—

CHREMES. SIMO.

Ch. Satis iam satis, Simo, spectata erga te amicitia mea :  
 Satis pericli incepi adire : orandi iam finem face.  
 Dum studeo obsequi tibi, pæne inlusi uitam filiæ.

Si. Immo enim nunc quom maxume abs te postulo atque  
 oro, Chreme,

Vt beneficium uerbis initum dudum nunc re comprobès.

Ch. Vide quam iniquos sis præ studio : dum id efficias quod  
 cupis,

Neque modum benigitatis neque quid me ores cogitas :  
 Nam si cogites, remittas iam me onerare iniuriis.

Si. Quibus ? Ch. At rogitas ? Perpulisti me, ut homini  
 adulescentulo

In alio occupato amore, abhorrenti ab re uxoria,  
 Filiam darem in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias,  
 Eius labore atque eius dolore gnato ut medicarer tuo :  
 Inpetrasti : incepi, dum res tetulit. Nunc non fert : feras.  
 Illam hinc ciuem esse aiunt : puer est natus : nos missos  
 face.

Si. Per ego te deos oro, ut ne illis animum inducas  
 credere,

Quibus id maxume utilest, illum esse quam deterrumum.  
 Nuptiarum gratia hæc sunt facta atque incepta omnia.  
 Vbi ea causa, quamobrem hæc faciunt, erit adempta his,  
 desinent.

CH. Erras : cum Dauo egomet uidi iurgantem ancillam. SI.  
Scio.

CH. Vero uoltu, quom ibi me adesse neuter tum præsen-  
serat. 20

SI. Credo, et id facturas Dauos dudum prædictis mihi :  
Et nescio qui tibi sum oblitus hodie, ac uolui, dicere.

---

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

DAVOS. CHREMES. SIMO. DROMO.

DA. Animo nunc iam otioso esse inpero. CH. En Dauom  
tibi.

SI. Vnde egreditur ? DA. Meo præsidio atque hospitis.  
SI. Quid illud malist ?

DA. Ego commodiorem hominem aduentum tempus non  
uidi. SL Scelus,

Quemnam hic laudat ? DA. Omnis res est iam in uado. SI.  
Cesso adloqui ?

DA. Erus est : quid agam ? SL O salute, bone uir. DA.  
Ehem Simo, O noster Chreme, 5

Omnia adparata iam sunt intus. SI. Curasti probe.

DA. Vbi uoles, arcesse. SI. Bene sane : id enim uero hinc  
nunc abest.

Etiam tu hoc respondes, quid istic tibi negotist ? DA. Mihin ?  
SI. Ita.

DA. Mihin ? SI. Tibi ergo. DA. Modo intro iui. SI.  
• Quasi ego quam dudum rogem.

DA. Cum tuo gnato una. SI. Anne est intus Pamphilus ?  
Crucior miser. 10

*Eho, non tu dixti esse inter eos inimicitias, carnufex ?*

DA. Sunt. Sr. Quor igitur hie est ? CH. Quid illum censes ? Cum illa litigat.

DA. Immo uero indignum, Chreme, iam facinus faxo ex me audias.

Nesclo qui ~~scenex~~ modo uenit : ellum, confidens, catus :

Quom faciem uideas, uidetur esse quantiuis preti : 15

Tristis seueritas inest in uolto atque in uerbis fides.

Sr. Quidnam adportas ? DA. Nil equidem, nisi quod illum audiui dicere.

Sr. Quid ait tandem ? DA. Glycerium se scire ciuem esse Atticam. Sr. Hem,

Dromo, Dromo. DA. Quid est ? Sr. Dromo. DA. Audi. Sr. Verbum si addideris . . Dromo.

DA. Audi obsecro. DR. Quid uis ? Sr. Sublimen intro hunc rape, quantum potes. 20

DR. Quem ? Sr. Dauom. DA. Quamobrem ? Sr. Quia lubet. Rape inquam. DA. Quid feci ? Sr. Rape.

DA. Si quicquam inuenies me mentitum, occidito. Sr. Nil audio :

Ego iam te commotum reddam. DA. Tamen etsi hoc uerumst ?  
Sr. Tamen.

Cura adseruandum uinctum, atque audin ? Quadrupedem constringito.

Age nunc iam : ego pol hodie, si uiuo, tibi  
Ostendam, erum quid sit pericli fallere, 23

Et illi patrem. CH. Ah ne sœui tanto opere. Sr. O Chreme,  
Pietatem gnati ! Nonne te miseret mei ?

Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium ?

Age Pamphile, exi Pamphile : ecquid te pudet ? 25

## ACT. V.—SCEN. 3.

PAMPHILVS. SIMO. CHREMES.

PA. Quis me uolt ? Perii, pater est. SI. Quid ais, omnium . . ? CH. Ah,  
 Rem potius ipsam dic, ac mitte male loqui.

SI. Quasi quicquam in hunc iam grauius dici possiet.  
 Ain tandem, ciuis Glyceriumst ? PA. Ita prædicant.

SI. 'Ita prædicant ?' O ingentem confidentiam !  
 Num cogitat quid dicat ? Num facti piget ?  
 Vide num eius color pudoris signum usquam indicat.  
 Adeo inpotenti esse animo, ut præter ciuium  
 Morem atque legem et sui uoluntatem patris  
 Tamen hanc habere studeat cum summo probro ! 10

PA. Me miserum ! SI. Hem, modone id demum sensti,  
 Pamphile ?  
 Olim istuc, olim, quom ita animum induxti tuom,  
 Quod cuperes aliquo pacto efficiundum tibi :  
 Eodem die istuc uerbum uere in te accidit.  
 Sed quid ego ? Quor me excrucio ? Quor me macero ? 15  
 Quor meam senectutem huius sollicito amentia ?  
 An ut pro huius peccatis ego supplicium sufferam ?  
 Immo habeat, ualeat, uiuat cum illa. PA. Mi pater.  
 SI. Quid 'mi pater ?' Quasi tu huius indigeas patris.  
 Domus, uxor, liberi inuenti inuito patre. 20  
 Adducti qui illam ciuem hinc dicant : uiceris.

PA. Pater, licetne pauca ? SI. Quid dices mihi ?  
 CH. Tamen, Simo, audi. SI. Ego audiam ? Quid audiam.  
 Chreme ? CH. At tandem dicat sine. SI. Age dicat ;  
 sino.

PA. Ego me amare hanc fateor : si id peccarest, fateor id  
 quoque. 25

Tibi, pater, me dedo. Quiduis oneris inponere, inpera.  
 Vis me uxorem ducere? Hanc amittere? Ut potero, feram.  
 Hoc modo te obsecro, ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc  
 senem:

Sine me expurgem atque illum huc coram adducam. Si. Ad-  
 ducas! PA. Sine, pater.

CH. Aequum postulat: da ueniam. PA. Sine te hoc exo-  
 rem. Si. Sino.

30

Quiduis cupio, dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Chreme.

CH. Pro peccato magno paulum supplici satis est patri.

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ACT. V.—SCEN. 4.

CEITO. CHREMES. SIMO. PAMPHILVS.

CH. Mitte orare. Una harum quaevis causa me ut faciam  
 monet,

Vel tu uel quod uerumst uel quod ipsi cupio Glycerio.

CH. Andrium ego Critonem uideo? Certe is est. CR. Sal-  
 uos sis, Chreme.

CH. Quid tu Athenas insolens? CR. Euenit. Sed hici-  
 nest Simo?

CH. Hic. Si. Men quæris? Echo tu, Glycerium hinc ciuem  
 esse ait?

5

CR. Tu negas? Si. Itane huc paratus aduenis? CR. Qua-  
 de re? Si. Rogas?

Tune impune haec facias? Tune hic homines adulescentulos  
 Inperitos rerum, eductos libere, in fraudem inlicis?

Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas? CR.  
 Sanun es?

Si. Ac meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas?

10

PA. Perii; metuo ut substet hospes. CN. Si, Simo, hunc  
noris satis,  
Non ita arbitrere : bonus est hic uir. SI. Hic uir sit  
bonus ?

Itane attemperate uenit, hodie in ipsis nuptiis  
Vt ueniret, antehac numquam ? Est uero huic credendum,  
Chreme.

PA. Ni metuam patrem, habeo pro illa re illum quod mo-  
neam probe. 15

SI. Sycophanta. CR. Hem. CH. Sic, Crito, est hic :  
mitte. CR. Videat qui siet.

Si mihi pergit quæ uolt dicere, ea quæ non uolt audiet.

Ego istæc moueo aut curo ? Non tu tuom malum æquo animo  
feres ?

Nam ego quæ dico uera an falsa audierim, iam sciri potest.

Atticus quidam olim naui fracta ad Andrum electus est 20

Et istæc una parua uirgo. Tum ille egens forte ad�licat

Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se. SI. Fabulam inceptat.

CH. Sine.

CR. Itane uero obturbat ? CH. Perge tu. CR. Is mihi  
cognatus fuit,

Qui eum recepit. Ibi ego audiui ex illo sese esse Atticum.

Is ibi mortuost. CH. Eius nomen ? CR. Nomen tam cito ?  
PA. Phania. 25

CH. Hem, perii. CR. Verum hercle opinor fuisse Phaniam :  
hoc certo scio,

Rhamnusium se aiebat esse. CH. O Iuppiter. CR. Eadem  
hæc, Chreme,

Multi alii in Andro audiuerere. CH. Vtinam id sit, quod spero.  
Eho, dic mihi,

Quid eam tum ? Suamne esse aibat ? CR. Non. CH.  
Quoiam igitur ? CR. Fratris filiam.

CH. Certe meast. CR. Quid ais ? SL. Quid tu ais ? PA.  
Arrige auris, Pamphile. 30

SI. Qui credis ? CH. Phania illuc frater meus fuit. SI.  
Noram et scio.

CH. Is bellum hinc fugiens meque in Asiam persequens pro-  
ficiuntur :

Tum illam relinquere hic est ueritus. Post illa nunc primum  
audio

Quid illo sit factum. PA. Vix sum apud me : ita animus com-  
motust metu,

Spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto tam repentina bono. 35

SI. Ne istam multimodis tuam inueniri gaudeo. PA. Credo,  
pater.

CH. At mi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet.  
PA. Dignus es

Cum tua religione, odium . . nodum in scirpo quæris. CR.  
Quid istuc est ?

CH. Nomen non conuenit. CR. Fuit hercle huic aliud  
paruae. CH. Quod, Crito ?

Numquid meministi ? CR. Id quero. PA. Egon huius me-  
moriā patiar meæ 40

Voluptati obstare, quom ego possim in hac re medicari mihi ?

Non patiar. Heus, Chreme, quod quæris, Pasibulast. CH.  
Ipsast. CR. East.

PA. Ex ipsa miliens audiui. SI. Omnis nos gaudere hoc,  
Chreme,

Te credo credere. CH. Ita me di ament, credo. PA. Quid  
restat, pater ?

SI. Iam dudum res redduxit me ipsa in gratiam. PA. O  
lepidum patrem ! 45

De uxore, ita ut possedi, nil mutat Chremes ? CH. Causa  
optumast :

Nisi quid pater ait aliud. PA. Nempe. SI. Id scilicet. CH.  
 Dos, Pamphile, est  
 Decem talenta. PA. Accipio. CH. Propero ad filiam. Echo  
 mecum, Crito :  
 Nam illam me credo haud nosse. SI. Quor non illam huc  
 transferri iubes ?  
 PA. Recte admones : Dauo ego istuc dedam iam negoti.  
 SI. Non potest. 50  
 PA. Qui ? SI. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese et maius.  
 PA. Quidnam ? SI. Vinctus est.  
 PA. Pater, non recte uinctus. SI. Haud ita iussi. PA.  
 Iube solui obsecro.  
 SI. Age fiat. PA. At matura. SI. Eo intro. PA. O  
 fanustum et felicem diem !

## ACT. V.—SCEN. 5.

CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS.

CH. Prouiso quid agat Pamphilus : atque eccum. PA.  
 Aliquis me forsan putet  
 Non putare hoc uerum : at mihi nunc sic esse hoc uerum  
 lubet.  
 Ego deorum uitam propterea sempiternam esse arbitror,  
 Quod uoluptates eorum propriæ sunt : nam mi in mortalitas  
 Partast, si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit. 5  
 Sed quem ego mihi potissimum optem, quoi nunc hæc narrem,  
 dari ?  
 CH. Quid illud gaudist ? PA. Dauom uideo. Nemost,  
 quem malim omnium :  
 Nam bunc scio mea solide solum gauisurum gaudia.

## ACT. V.—SCEN. 6.

DAVOS. PAMPHILVS. CHARINVS.

DA. Pamphilus ubinam hic est? PA. Daue. DA. Quis homost? PA. Ego sum. DA. O Pamphile.

PA. Nescis quid mi obtigerit. DA. Certe: sed quid mi obtigerit scio.

PA. Et quidem ego. DA. More hominum euenit, ut quod sim nanctus mali

Prius rescisceres tu, quam ego illud quod tibi euenit boni.

PA. Mea Glycerium suos parentis repperit. DA. Factum bene. CH. Hem. <sup>5</sup>

PA. Pater amicus summus nobis. DA. Quis? PA. Chremes. DA. Narras probe.

PA. Nec mora ullast, quin iam uxorem ducam. CH. Num ille somniat

Ea quæ uigilans uoluit? PA. Tum de puer, Daue... DA. Ah desine.

Solus est quem diligent di. CH. Saluos sum, si hæc uera sunt.

Conloquar. PA. Quis homost? Charine, in tempore ipso mi aduenis. <sup>10</sup>

CH. Bene factum. PA. Audisti? CH. Omnia. Age, me in tuis secundis respice.

Tuos est nunc Chremes: facturum quæ uoles scio esse omnia.

PA. Memini: atque adeo longumst nos illum expectare dum exeat,

Sequere hæc mo intus ad Glycerium nunc—Tu, Daue, abi domum,

Propera, arcesse hinc qui auferant eam. Quid stas? Quid cessas? DA. Eo. <sup>15</sup>

Ne expectetis dum exeant huc: intus despondebitur:

Intus transigetur, siquid est quod restet. CANTOR. Plaudite.



## PUBLII TERENTII AFRI ANDRIA.

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### PROLOGUS.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Animum . . . appulit*, "gave his mind to writing." The like phrase is used below (II. vi. 15), "animum ad uxorem appulit." The use of appellere with navem, which we note in Virg. *AEn.* iii., 715, &c., is secondary, and not, as Donatus would conclude, primary. See Smith's Dictionary and Parry on this passage.

3. *Populo . . . fabulas*. "That the plays which he had made (or wrought) should please the people." Observe here the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. A case of it occurs at v. 26. See also Virg. *AEn.* i. 574, "urbem quam statuo vestra est." Caesar i. 12, "Quae pars civitatis Helvetiarum calamitatem . . . intulerat, ea princeps," &c. Compare Wordsworth's Latin Gram., p. 132, sec. 137, and Madvig., sec. 319, obs.—*Fecisset*. This verb is properly used, as Donatus observes of the play-wright's art, Poeta being derived from *ποιεῖν*, and Drama from *δρᾶν*. Spenser uses the verb to *make* in this sense.

5—7. Construe "For he wastes his time in composing prologues, while he narrates not the plot, but replies to the slanders of a spiteful poet who is out of date." This was Lavinius, of whom see observations in the preface. For this use of "abutor" with accusative instead of ablative, see Plaut. *Bacchid.* II. iii., 126, *Trin.* III. ii. 56, and compare the same use of "utor" in Plaut. *Poenul.* V. ii. 128, "Profecto uteris, ut voles, operam meam."—The force of "qui" in v. 6 seems to be "quum is," expressing the reason of the leading proposition. See Madv. Gr. sec. 366; Ter. *Eun.* IV. vii. 32. This "vetus poeta" is the same whom, in the Prol. to *Eunuch.* 15, Terence supposes to say "De-functus nunc sum." *Vetus* is used in a bad sense as "veterinous."

8. *Quam rem . . . animum advortite*, "Now, pray you, note with what they find fault." Animum advorto is here taken as if it were the verb which is compounded of animum and adverto, which governs naturally an accusative. Curious instances of a similar case, where a substantivo is governed not by the verb we should expect, but by the words which are its equivalent, occur in Cicero's *Divinatio.* XIII. "Quum illius temporis mihi venit in mentem," which is i. q. "quum illud tempus animadverto." *Verres*, Act ii. lib. i. 18.

9. *Menander . . . Andriam et Perinthiam*. From Terence having compounded his *Andria* of these two plays, he is called by C. Caesar "Dimidiatus Menander" (respecting the meaning of which word Dimidiatus, and its difference from Dimidius, see Hildyard's *Plaut.*

Menæch. 80). In confirmation of v. 10, Donatus states that the first scene of Mel'ander's Perinthian is almost verbatim that of his *Andria*. Terence in this and the following lines vindicates his right of availing himself of whatever suits his play in the two Greek ones above-mentioned.

12. *Non ita dissimili* &c., "not very unlike." For this peculiar use of "non ita" see Hor. Sat. II. vi. 1, "Modus agri non ita magnus;" Livy iv. 12, "Haud ita multum frumenti." Parry ably shows that the metre of this verse will stand if we pronounce *argumento* as a tri-syllable, justifying the elision of a long vowel by "pulmentum, quæstor, serment," for "pulpamentum, quæstor, sacrament."

14. *Quæ convenere in Andriam ex Perinthia*. Bentley would add "hic" at the end of this verse, needlessly. Understand *poeta* from v. 1.

15. *in eo dispulant*. According to Gronovius, in his *Excerpta Terentiana*, "disputare in aliquæ re," is i. q. "sermonibus aliquam rem jactare et infamare," to carp and cavil at anything. Translate, "They carpingly maintain this, that plays ought not to be blended." For *contamino* in the same sense, see Ter. *Heaut. Pr.* 17; *Eunuch.* III. v. 4. *Contamino* (th. *tango*) is not necessarily used in a bad sense.

17. *nae intelligendo*. This *nae*, often written *ne* in MSS., is = to *nimis, multum, &c.*, according to Donatus. Bentley supposed an interrogation at the close of the line, and explained "faciunt *ne*" to mean "Don't they bring about?" But this is very unsatisfactory. Ruhnken quotes a line of Menander :

φρονεῖν ματῶν ἔστι καὶ οὐδὲν φρονεῖν.

Translate the two next verses, "For in accusing him, they accuse our author's models, Nævius," &c. And for this sense of *auctores*, see Hor. Sat. I. iv. 122. Ritschel, in an essay, *De Ætate Plauti*, the gist of which is analysed in Smith's Dict. of G. and R. B. III. 407, B., shows that the chronological order of names here given is right. Plautus was somewhat older than Ennius, and Nævius than Plautus.

24. *Favete*, "keep silence," *εὐφρητέ*. Compare Hor. Od. III. i. 2, "Favete linguis," and Virg. *Æn.* v. 71, "Ore favete omnes." "Adeste *æquo animo*," is "be candid umpires," the duty of whom was "rem cognoscere," to take cognisance of the matter, with a view, "ut pernoscatis," to arrive at a sound decision. Parry rightly shows that *reliquum* is the adjective (and not the adverb as *τὸ λοιπὸν*, or the genitive plural for *reliquarum*, as commentators had dreamed) by quoting *Eunuch* II. ii. 9, "Ut spes nulla reliqua in te esset tibi."

26. With "de integro" compare the Greek use of *ἐκ ὅστερης*; *ἐκ νέης*, in like sense in Herodotus.—*exigenda*, "to be hissed off."—*prius . . . sc.* "quam spectentur." Compare Hecyr. *Prol. Alt.* 5, "Partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti." So is used also "explodo."

## ACTUS I.—Sc. I.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

In scene I. Simo confides to Sosia, his freedman, the manner of life of his son Pamphilus, his own scheme of ascertaining his son's intentions by urging on mock nuptials, and his need of Sosia's aid in this scheme.

1. *Istæc*, "obsonia" probably is understood. At the word *abite*, the servants quit the stage, leaving Simo. 2. *Adesdum*, "hark you," "attend now." Gronovius says of this particle that it usually implies some little petulance of language, and, as here, command. Compare Plaut. *Mensach.* 88, "agedum." *Aulularia*, 600 "Agedum, excutedum pallium." —*Paucis te volo*, understand "verbis conloqui." The ellipse of "verbis" is very common, e. g. Virg. *AEn.* iii. 337, iv. 337, "Pro re pauca loquar;" *Lucret.* ii. 142, "Cognoscere paucis." —*Dictum puta*, "account them said;" it's no doubt, that these viands be well dressed.

5. *istac arte*, "that boasted skill of yours." Parry points out here the constant use of *iste* in Terence as the demonstrative of the second person. *Iste* is of course made up of "is" and "tu."

7. *Expecto quid velis*, "I eagerly wait your commands."

9. *Justa et clemens servitus*, "a moderate and easy bondage." Gronovius explains *justus* to mean facilis, *levis*, *humanus*, the opposite of *injustus*, h. e. *durus*, as in Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 33, *Injusta noverca*. *Georg.* iii. 346, *Injusto sub fasce*. *Clemens* seems here to be in the same sense as in *Adelph.* I. i. 17, *Hanc clementem vitam urbanam*, "easy," which Cicero de *Offic.* i. 69, calls "vita lenior."

10. So Menander, ἐγώ σε δοῦλον ἔντ' ἔθηκε ἐλεύθερον. In illustration of "e servo," "after being a slave," Ruhnken quotes Virg. *AEn.* x. 221, *Nymphasque e navibus esse*. Parry adds, Hor. *Sat.* II. v. 55, *Scriba ex quinqueviro*. Goveanus, a French jurist, whose various works, published in folio, 1766, include an annotated Terence, remarks on *mihi* here, *Patronis etiam in libertos juris erat nonnihil*. In the next vers, *liberaliter* = in a manner worthy a freeman. Compare Eun. III. ii. 20, *Quām liberali facie*. *Adelphi* V. v. 5 (indicated by Parry), *Servum hanc illiberalem*.

13. *Haud muto factum*. Bentley suggested, *Si. Haut muto*. So, *Factum gaudeo*. But this is unnecessary and strained, though "muto" may be used absolutely. Construe, "I'm not sorry for having done so."

15. Read "Et gratum id fuisse," with Ritschel (Prol. Plaut. 118), who, on metrical grounds, corrects also v. 16, *Sed hoc molestum'st*, by the omission of *mihi*. —*Adversum te*, "to you," "in your eyes."

16. With the proverb *commemoratio... benefici*, Lindenbrog compares Demosth. *De Corona*, 81, Cic. *de Amicitia*, 19, Sallust, *Jugurth.* B. in the address of *Micipsa*. Colman quotes a beautiful passage from Massinger's *Duke of Milan*, act i. scene 3. Bentley's emendation, *immemori*, is needless, *benefici* being the genitive governed by the adjective.

20. *Quas credis esse has*, seems to be a case of the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. In v. 21, *Quor* is the old form of *cur*, as *quoi* of *cui*; cf. Catull. i. 1.

24. *excessit ex ephebis* (cf. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφέβων), "he had attained to man's estate." A similar expression occurs in Plaut. *Mercator*, I. i. 40, "Principio atque ex ephebis aetate exi." The Romans expressed the same change by *togam puram sumere* (as *Phædrus*), and *togam virilem sumere* (Cicero *ad Att.* vi. 1, and, in fact, *passim*). A youth was *ephebus* at Athens, and in the militia, from eighteen to twenty years of age. In v. 25. *liberius . . . potestas* stands very well without *ac* being prefixed, as Bentley proposed. Contrue, "Now, after he reached the age of manhood, he had the means of living somewhat freely."

26. *scire*, "understand."—*noscere*, "become acquainted with."—*plerique omnes*, "almost all." Compare *Phorm.* I. iii. 20; *Cæsar*, B. G. ii. 30, *plerumque omnibus Gallis*; v. 57, *Equites plerumque omnes*.

30. *Canes ad venandum*: a periphrasis for "canes venatici," according to Gronovius, who illustrates this by *Virg. Aen. x. 253*, *Bijugique ad fræna leones*, i. e., *frænati*; ix. 648, *Ad limina custos*, h. e. *janitor*. Before *ad philosophos* we must supply "animum adjungant."

34. *apprime*, h. e. *ad prima* (*εἰς τὰ πρώτα*, Gr.), which occurs in *Virg. Georg.* ii. 134. *Apprimè* is found in *Plaut. Cistell.* I. ii. 6.—"Ne quid nimis." *Rien de trop.* μηδὲν ἄγαν : *Pittacus*.

36. *Iis sese dedere*, "To be ready to follow them, and do as they do." So Cooper's *Thesaurus*. Compare *Ter. Eun.* V. vii. 1, *Quid inceptas, Thraso?* *T. Egone?* *Ut Thaidi me dedam et faciam quod jubeat. Heaut.* IV. iii. 3, *Dedo patri me nunc jam, ut frugalior sim. Cum quibus erat cunque. Tmesis.* Cf. *Horace, Od. I. vii. 25*, and *Terence* *passim*.

41. *Obsequium . . . parit*. This proverb is quoted by Cicero *de Amicit.*, as "Quod in Andriæ familiaris meus Terentius dixit; *Obsequium*," &c. He seems to define it as "peccatis indulgentia."

43. *Huc vicinæ*. Genitive after adverb of place. See *Wordsworth's Grammar*, sect. 166; *Madv. L. G. sect. 284*, obs. 9. *Plaut. Bacchid.* II. ii. 25, *Proximæ vicinæ habitat*. *Terent. Phorm.* I. ii. 45, *Hic vicinæ*. In the next line, *cognatorum negligentia* refers to the Attic law that the nearest of kin who was wealthy, should marry or portion a distressed relative. See *Phorm. I. ii. 75*.

46. *Vereor ne* (i. e. *ut non*), "I fear that." *Vereor ut* (i. e. *ne non*), I fear that not.—*Duriter*, "strictly," as in *Adelphi*, I. i. 20.—*Victum queritans*, "striving for a bare maintenance." Cooper (*Thesaur.*) translates, "getting her living painfully with spinning and carding." For the phrase, see *Virg. Aen. viii. 408*; and for the literal meaning of *victus*, *Virg. Aen. iii. 649*. *Victum infelicem baccas lapidosaque corna Dant rami. Quærito*, like *agito* and *noscito*, is a frequentative verb, formed as from a verb of the first conjugation.

50. *Unus et item alter*, said indefinitely. Cf. *Hor. Ep. II. i. 74*, *Versus paulo concinnior unus et alter*. In 52, *acepit conditionem* = "she came to terms with them." *Conditio* was a *vox solennis* in the case of marriage compacts, as in *Plaut. Aulul.* II. ii. 59, *Tu conditionem hanc accipe*, and also, as here, *de rebus meretriciis*. So in *Plaut. Mil. G.*, *Conditio sane luculenta. Quæstum, sc. corporis. Plaut. Pœnul. V. iii. 21. Facerentque indignum genere quæstum corpore.*

55. *Certe captus est : habet*, "Sure he's caught: he has it," i. e. the blow: a metaphor from the amphitheatre and gladiatorial contests. *The Retiarius* strove with a net to entangle the *Mirmillo*, his adversary,

and when he succeeded, the audience cried "captus est: habet" (vulnus, sc.). Gronovius quotes Seneq. Her. *Æs.* IV. i. 1437, *Habet, peractum est, quas petis poenas dedit.* Donatus quotes Virg. *Æn.* xii. 296, *Hoc habet: hæc melior magnis data victima divis.*

58. *Sodes* = si audes, "if you please." Hildyard on Plaut. *Menæchm.* 445 (glossary), shows that "audere" is used for "velle," by Hor. Sat. II. i. 10; Ep. I. ii. 40, *Sapere aude.* Plaut. *Pseudol.* 76, &c., *Nilne adjuvare me aude.* There is no need to take "audes" for "audies," therefore.

61. *Symbolam dedit*, "he paid his shot." *Symbola* (Gr. *ἱπατος*) was each guest's quota towards paying for a club-feast. In Eun. III. iv. 2, "de symbolis esse," is equivalent to, "to sup in common, or to club for supper." Compare the use of "asymbolus" in Phorm. II. ii. 25; Plaut. in Stich. III. i. 28, *Eo condixi, in symbolam ad caenam.* Curnel. IV. i. 18, *Symbolarum collatores*, i.e., "getters up of feasts;" *frequentes compotores.* In ver. 64, *nihil-quiquam* (where *quiquam* is redundant) is like the phrase in Hecyr. III. iii. 40. Parry quotes Eun. II. i. 21, *Nemo—quisquam.* In Livy iii. 12, we find, *Neminem unum.* Ruhnken shows on the word "spectatum," from Serv. *Æn.* viii. 151, that it is a metaphor from metal, tested by fire; cf. Ov. *Trist.* I. v. 25; and Parry quotes Theognis, 417, *ἐς βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν παρατίβοιαι ὥστε μολύβδῳ χρυσός;* to which idea he refers also the word "conflictatur," in v. 66, "comes in collision." *Conflictio* is used in the active form. Phorm. III. ii. 20.

67. "And whose heart is still undisturbed thereby, you may be sure that he is fully able to regulate his own life." *Suæ* and *scias* are monosyllables.

70. *Dicere . . . laudare.* Historic infinitives. Cf. Wordsw. Lat. Gr. p. 165, ad fin. sect. 157. For the personal *mei* implied in the possessive *meas*, as antecedent to *qui*: see *ibid.* sect. 137, p. 181.

73. *Ulro* = *præter spem*, "beyond our hopes." The word differs from *sponte* (which = without compulsion) in this notion, which it contains, of progression.

75. *despondi*, "I contracted him." *Spondet* *puellæ pater: despondet* adolescentis. But this is not an invariable rule. Varro derives the word from "de sponte;" because he who gives his daughter in marriage, "finem statuit suæ spontis."—*Dictus est dies*, "This day was fixed for the nuptials." Gronovius illustrates the phrase by Eun. III. iv. 3, *Locus, tempus, constitutum est.* *Præterit tempus; quo in loco dictum est, parati nihil est.* Cæs. B. G. i. 42, *Dies colloquio dictus est;* and *ibid.* v. 27. *Quor* = *cur.*

77. *Forme*, Charisius, Bentley and others, "fere." In 79, *Beasti* is, "You have overjoyed me." *μακάριον με πετρούκας.*—*Ei metui a Chryside,* "I had fears for him on the score of Chrysis." Parry omits *ci*, but Donatus read it, and Priscian's authority was in its favour.—*Ibi tum* = "there (i. e. at the house of Chrysis) at that time."

82. *conlacrumbat.* The force of *con* must be given, "would sometimes weep with them." In the next verse, *consuetudinis* = intimacy, social intercourse.—*familiariter*, th. *familia.* Translate "takes her death so much to heart: so home." We say that a blow, or sorrow, "strikes home." Colman (after Hurd, on Poetical Imitation) illustrates the sentiment of these lines by reference to Shakespeare's

Twelfth Night, and the Duke's speech to Valentine, touching Olivia's grief for her brother's death, "O she that hath a heart," &c.

87. *Quid multis moror* (*te verbis*, sc.,) a kindred phrase to *Paucis te volo*: another form is, *Quid multa*. In ver. 89, *etiam* = *still*, or *as yet*. Ruhnken quotes Andr. III. ii. 23, and Virg. *Aen.* vi. 485, *Etiam currus etiam arma tenentem.*

90. *Effertur: imus.* For a criticism of ancient date on this passage, see Cicero de Oratore, ii. 80. *Effertur* (ἐκφέρεται) and *imus*, are "voces solennes," in reference to funerals. For the former, comp. Hor. Sat. II. v. 85, *Anus improba Thebis Ex testamento sic est elata*; and Livy, i. 59. *Effertur* might be said with special propriety of an Athenian funeral, which, by Solon's law, was extra-mural.

92. *Formā.* So. *Bonā fortasse*. Bentley proposed, "Formā bonā So. Fortasse;" so making the complimentary adjective issue from Siso's mouth, and the cold "fortasse" (oh, no doubt !), from Sosia. But the general reading is satisfactory. *Forma* is the shape and general bearing (th. *fero*).—*voltus*, the countenance or expression (perhaps from *vol*, root of *volo*, Smith).—*pedissequas* below, is "lowest female slaves." In v. 94, we read *quæ quom* with Bentley. The usual reading is *quia tum*.

98. *Percussit ilico animum*, "It struck me on the spot." Gronov. interprets, *percutere animum, in suspicionem venire*, quoting Cic. de Or. ii. 87. Utendum est imaginibus acribus insignitis, quæ celeriter percutere animum possint; and Ep. ad Att. I. iv. Ep. 8. *Atat*, "Ho! ho!" an expression of light just dawning on a subject. Comp. Aulul. Plaut. III. i. 8.—*Illico* = in loco.—*Hinc illæ lacrumæ*, passed from Terence into a proverb; for which see Hor. Epist. I. xix. 41, Cicero pro Cæl. 25, Juvenal i. 168.

101. *Ad sepulcrum venimus*, h. e. to the funeral pile. Ruhnken shows that *sepelire* (the root of *sepulcrum*), applied to burning the body equally with other forms of burial. In 102, most editions have "In ignem posita est." Bentley and Lindenbrog, *imposita est*, which we have followed.

104. *Ibi tum*, "thereupon," an expression like *jam nunc, itaque ergo*, &c. With "*imprudentius*" (too rashly) in ver. 103, cf. Liberius in v. 24.

106. *medianum mulierem complectitur*. Compare Aristoph. Acharn. 272—5, ἀρικὴν ὑληφόρον — μέσην λέβοντ' ἄραντα, κ.τ.λ. In v. 109, *Quam* strengthens the positive adverb *familiariter*, "Oh, how familiarly."—*Cerneres*, one might discern.

111. *Nec satis ad objurgandum causæ* (erat, sc.), "And yet I had no sufficient ground," &c. Donatus compares Virg. *Aen.* ii. 314, *Nec sat rationis in armis.* In v. 113, *quæ* = *quum illa.*

114. *Honesta oratio'st*, "The plea's fair enough." Colman translates the next two verses,

"For him, who saved a life, if you reprove,  
What would you do to one who offers wrong?"

The difference of mood in *tulit* and *dederit* is explained by the former stating a fact, the latter a supposed case.—*Damnum* = hurt to property; *malum*, to person. The former is derived from *dap* (δαπδνη).

119. *Peregrinam*, a term of contempt: "Meretricem." Goveanus.

Compare Proverbs of Solomon, ii. 16, "The strange woman,—even the stranger that flattereth with her words"—*Ego illud sedulo, d.c.*, "I proceed expressly to deny that." *sedulo*, h. e. se = sine, and dolus; see Donaldson, Varronian. p. 231. The Greeks would be ἀτεχνώς. See Parry's note. The French would say, *A la bonne foi*.

120. *Ille instat factum* (esse), "He insists that it is a fact," or has been so done.

122. *Non tu ibi gnatum?* "Did you not then scold your son?" The verb is left to be imagined. It is a case of aposiopesis. Compare v. 137 and note there. Adverbs of time and place are often interchanged in the Latin Comic poets, as *ibi* here. Parry refers to Eun. I. ii. 46. For cedo, "tell me," the plural of which is "cette," see Madvig, sect. 164, and Hildyard's *Menæchm.* Plaut. 114.

124. Supply here, "He might urge," in sense. *Prope adest* (tempus, a frequent ellipse)—*alieno more*, "after another's fancies"—*meo modo*, "my own way." Compare I. ii. 18, and Heaut. I. ii. 29, "Huncine erat sequom ex illius more an illum ex hujus vivere?" With *meo modo*, Ruhnken compares Virg. *AEn.* iv. 340.

127. "What room then for rebuke is left?"

129. *ea primum . . . injuria.* "That offence on his part is the first to be noticed," must be taken cognizance of first. Something similar to the use of *ab illo*, is *Ab Andriæ est ancilla hæc*, in III. i. 3. Commentators compare Liv. xxvii. 5, *Fides a consule, h. e. consulis.* In the next verse, *id* seems to be governed by the idea of an active-verb, implied in "operam do," which is tantamount to "ago." Compare II. i. 7.

134. *manibus pedibus*, "might and main," tooth and nail. Parry compares  $\lambda\ddot{\alpha}\xi\ kai\ \delta\delta\alpha\xi$ ,  $\pi\dot{\nu}\xi\ kai\ \lambda\ddot{\alpha}\xi$ ; and Faern. from Hom. Il. xx. 360, *χερσίν τε ποσίν τε*.

135. *Magis id adeo*, "more with this intent, no doubt," &c. *adeo* = certe. Cf. Virg. *AEn.* iv. 96, *Nec me adeo fallit.*

137. *Mala mens, malus animus*, "Bad head, bad heart." See Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 146. The head was the seat of the "mens," the heart of "animus;" "anima" was diffused all over the frame. With the aposiopesis, *Quem quidem . . . sensero*, compare Virg. *AEn.* i. 135.—*Quos ego*, II. 100, v. 195; Theocr. Idyll. i. 105; Ovid, Heroid., Medea Jasoni, "Quos equidem actutum;" and in Holy Writ, Exodus xxxii. 32.

140. *Spero confore*, "I trust that it will be accomplished." Compare Plaut. Mil. Glor. III. iii. 66, *Confido confuturum.*

143. *Captel*, "is hatching." *Capto*, a frequentative from *capio*. For *sequar* in v. 145, some MSS. read *sequor*, not so well. After this scene Sosia disappears from the stage, and is heard of no more.

## ACTUS I.—Sc. II.

SIMO in this scene questions Davus respecting his son's amour, and tries by prayers and threats, to recal him from his scheme of breaking off the marriage.

Metres of this scene:—

1—4, 25—27. Iambic Trimeters.

5. Iambic Dimeter.

6, 9—24, 28—34. Iambic Tetrameters.

7—8. Trochaic Tetrameters catalectic.

1. *Nolit* here either governs an accusative, as in such cases as Ecl. ii. 58, or requires “ducere” understood.—*Foras*, “forth,” acc. of motion, from *foris*.

4. *Mirabar hoc si sic abiret*. “I was marvelling if this would end here.” Gronovius, for this use of *abeo* quotes Catull. xiv. 16, *Non hoc, non tibi, salse, sic abibit*. Auctor ad Herenn. iv. 52, *Cum illum mihi datis ac vos auribus meis opplorare non desinitis?* *Non abibit*. In what follows, take *semper* with *verebar*. The explanation of *semper lenitas* (as in *Kαδμον τοῦ τύλαι*, Soph. (Ed. T. 1), is very problematical.—With *quorsum evaderet*, compare I. i. 100, above. *Eri* is i. q. *heri*.

7. *Quoiquam*, h. e., cuiquam; see above, I. i. 21, *quor* for *cur*.

9—10. “This was his design, that, we, being so entirely without suspicion, should be led on by falsely-grounded joy, and indulging hope, when at last our fear was removed, should meanwhile be surprised off our guard.” *Duci* seems equivalent to *producere*.—*oscitari* (os ciere), Gr. *χασμάσθαι*, is, properly, to gape or yawn. See Hildyard's Gloss. on Plaut. Menæchm. 732.

13. *Hem.* This interjection denotes here the gesture of surprise which Davus assumes. *Herus est*, &c. was an aside.—*ehodus* may be compared with *adcessum*, at I. i. 2.

14. *Id populus curat scilicet*, “Oh, to be sure, the world cares much for that.” *Scilicet* is used ironically. So Vir. En. iv. 379, *Scilicet* is superis labor est! ea cura quietos Sollicitat.

15. *Hoccine agis, an non!* “Are you minding me or not?” Gronov. says this phrase arose from the sacred rites, wherein a herald, to call attention, used to cry, *τοῦτο πρόστατε, hoc agite*. Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 726 (Hildyard), *Hanc rem age. Ter. Heaut. IV. i. 16, Loquere: audio. S. At jam hoc non ages. C. Agam.*—Davus replies, *Ego vero (ago) istuc*, “Well, I am heading you.” *Istuc*, it must be remembered, is the pronoun demonstrative of the second person.

17. *Tempus . . . tulit*. Compare Ter. Adelph. I. i. 28, *Quæ fert adolescentia, Heaut. II. i. 3.*—*Animum ut exploraret*, “to follow his inclinations.” Comp. Andr. IV. i. 16, *animo morem gessero. Adelph. I. i. 8, Atque animo obsequi*. In v. 18, Bentley reads “defert.” Others “affert.”

20. *Hoc quid sit!* (miror, sc.), “What can this mean?”—*Ita aiunt*, “‘Tis said so,” an unwilling assent. See Heauton. I. ii. 37, *Ita credo. Tum si quis . . . applicat*, “And if a man take an evil counsellor on such matters, that person mostly influences for evil a mind in itself dis-

ordered." Parry points out the difference between "magister" and "minister,"—correlatives derived from "major" and "minor."

23. *Davos sum, non Oedipus*, "I'm plain Davus, and no conjuror." Westerhov. quotes Eurip. Hippolyt. 346, *οὐ μάντις τάφανη γνῶναι σαφῶς*.

27. *Quam sis callidus*: Goveanus, in his marginal comments on Terence, illustrates the adjective *callidus* by a passage from Cicero de Nat. Deor. III. x. 25, *Versutus eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur: callidos autem quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit*. The English will be "shrewd, clever," th. *callus* or *callum*, hardened skin. *Hodie*, in v. 25 is used indefinitely, as in Virg. *Aen.* ii. 670; *Ecl.* iii. 49.

28. *Pistrinum* (th. *pinso*), "a pounding-mill," often worked by slaves for punishment. See Smith, Dict. Gr. & R. Ant. p. 619 b, and Plaut. Bacchid. IV. vi. 11, *Ferratusque in pistrino astatem conteras*. Cicero, Ep. ad Quint. Fratr., writes of a runaway, "Sed in publicam (custodiam) ne an in pistrinum non satis ex literis ejus intelligere potuimus. Our 'treadmill,' Englishes the word sufficiently, though this was worked by the hand.

29. *Ed lege atque omine*, "On these terms, and with this token," omen is either from osmen, according to Varro, or, as others say, from audio, audimen.

30. *An nondum etiam ne hoc quidem*, "or don't you even yet understand this." Note the redundancy here, *dum—etiam—ne—quidem*.—*Callide*, thoroughly, excellently. See Adelph. III. iii. 63, quoted by Parry. 31 *Nil circuitione*, &c.: *Nil* is here the same accusative as "quid commerui aut peccavi," &c., above at i. 112, and *nil* again two lines below. *Ipsam rem* = the bare unvarnished fact.

33. *Bona verba, queso*, Gr. εὐφῆμει, "avoid words of ill-omen," and often "Hush, be silent." So Horace, *Male ominatis parcere verbis*. Eurip. Iph. Taur. 687, has εὐφῆμα φάνει.

35. *Neque tu haut dices*. So most MSS. and editions. This will be a case of a strengthened negative, paralleled by Ter. Eun. V. viii. 48, *Neque magis ex usu tuo nemo est*: and Plaut. Epid. V. i. 57, *Neque ille haut objicit mihi*. Parry retains an old reading which is simpler, *Neque tu hoc dicas*, "And don't you say this."

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### ACTUS I.—Sc. III.

1—9, 20—22. Iambic Tetrameters.  
10—19. Trimeters.

DAVUS, in this scene, soliloquises on his strait between father and son. His fears of Simo weigh much with him; but he leans from affection to Pamphilus, whose loves he fain would promote, though he does not credit the story about Glycerium. He goes off to apprise Pamphilus of what is brewing.

1. *Enimvero*, "in very truth," Heaut. V. 7. 1.—*segnitia*, "sluggishness."—*socordia* (from *socors*, or *se-cors*), "negligence," "indolence."

The former is referred "ad agendum;" the latter "ad considerandum." Donatus.

3. *Astu*, abl. of *astus*, "cunningly." See Plaut. Pers. I. iii. 68, *Præcipe astu filiæ, quæ fabuletur.* "Me aut herum pessum dabunt, "will bring me or my master to the dogs." *Pessum* = *pedes versum*, though Parry would derive it from *βυσθός*, Ion. for *βυθός*. See Rudens II. vi. 23, &c.; Mostell. V. ii. 49.

5. *Illum, ejus*, h. e. Pamphilus.—*Hujus, Simo.* In v. 6, *verba dare* = "to impose upon," a common phrase in Plautus and Terence. See Hildyard's Glossary to Plaut. Menæchm. 55; Aul. 23, "Dare verba," is equivalent to *Verba tantum* (et nihil ultra) dare. Dari facetè verba custodi cata; Menæchm. l. c. Compare Ter. Eun. IV. v. 1.

7. *Servat*, h. e. *observat*. So Ovid Met., *Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant.* It seems to us that "primum jam" in v. 6, is answered by "Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit" in v. 10.

8. *Aut si quam lubitum fuerit causam ceperit.* Bentley reads, *aut quam lubitum fuerit, &c.*, "or if he shall have taken up any fancy, which he may please." Parry, *Aut si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit*, "or, if he pleases, he will at once seize on some excuse;" but there seems no reason here to take *ceperit* as the fut. exact. for the simple future. If we read with Parry, and place a comma at *fuerit*, it will be easy to suppose a copulative conjunction omitted between *fuerit* and *ceperit*, "Or, if he so please, and has but gotten him some excuse, he will throw me, &c." This mode of construction we prefer to adopt.

9. *Quo jure quæque injurid.* Bentley reads, "Quæ jure quæ me injuria" against the testimony of all the copies. He takes *qua*—*qua* (both—*and*) to be used as in Livy often, and in Plaut. *Trinumm.* IV. iii. 38, for *tum*—*tum*. But there is no need of this. *Quo* and *qua* are the indefinite pronouns, i. q. *aliquo, aliquæ.* Construe "Right or wrong."

13. *Amentium haud umantium.* A case of the figure "paronomasia." Shakespeare, K. John, iii. 1, N.

"O lawful let it be,  
That I have room, with Rome to curse awhile."

14. *decreverunt tollere*, "they have decided to acknowledge and bring up as their own." The custom was, to lay an infant before his father's feet. If he decided that it should be reared, "tollebat;" if not, "relinquebat." Compare the use of *suscipere* below, II. iii. 27, *Nam pollicitus sum suscepturum.* *Tollo* is used thus in *Hecyra*, IV. iv. 82, *Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo.* Heaut. IV. i. 14; Plaut. Amph. I. iii. 3; Hor. Sat. I. x. 51, II. v. 45. In the next line, as Parry notes, the accent of the preposition is on the last syllable, because followed by an enclitic.

16. *Civem Atticam esse hanc.* In which case Pamphilus was legally bound to marry her.—*Fuit olim . . . mortem*: all this, as well as from "Ibi tum" to "parvam," is in the "obliqua oratio." Madvig. Gr. § 403; Livy i. 9.—*Obiit mortem*, "died." Cf. Plaut. Aul. Prol. 15; Virg. *AEn.* x. 641. Sometimes the verb is used without *mortem*, as in Hor. Od. III. ix. 24; often with "diem supremum."—*ejectam*, "cast ashore." Cf. Virg. *AEn.* iv. 374.

19. *Fabulae*, "mere lies!" Heaut. II. iii. 95.

20. *Mihi quidem hercle, &c.*, "Quidem is here entirely elided before 'hercle,' as in Eun. I. i. 5. Plaut. Trinumm. I. ii. 20, and elsewhere. It is often pronounced as a monosyllable without any elision," Parry. —*Atque* = et tamen, Cic. Att. vi 1. Some read "atqui" needlessly. Bentley omits "hercle," and proposed to read "at." In v. 21, *ab ed.*, is i. q. *ab ejus domo* (cf. Phorm. V. i 5; Cic. pro Milone, 19). —*At ego hinc me ad forum* (conferam, understood). —*Conveniam*, "go and meet." See Menæchm. Plaut. 457, *Conveniam servom*.

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### ACTUS I.—Sc. IV.

MYSIS, entering from the house of Glycerium, to fetch a midwife, sees Pamphilus in a state of alarm and trouble, and resolves to stand aside, and learn the cause of this.

1—6. Trochaic Tetrameters.  
7—8. Iambic Tetrameters.

1. *Audivi*, Bentl., *audio*; *Constr.*, "I've been hearing you now an age." *Lesbiām*, i. e. the midwife, whom, in the next verse he calls "temulenta" (th. temetum, wine, mead) full of wine, possibly with an allusion to Methymnæam uvam (see Hor. Sat. II. viii. 50). —*Pol*, an abridgment for "ita me Pollux adjuvet." Cf. *Edepol* = per ædem Pollucis, &c. "Ecastor :" "Hercle :" and see Hildyard, *Glossary to Menæchm.* Plaut. 16 and 130. —*Sane pol* = 'Faith.'

3. *Digna, cui committas*: the relative with conjunctive is used after *dignus*, *aptus*, &c., to express that of which a person is worthy. See Madvig. L. G. sect. 363. In the next verse, Bentley read, *Tamen eam adduci (vis) ?* But the majority of texts prefer *adducam*, with a full stop, "Still I will go fetch her. Mark ye the hag's want of consideration" (aside to the audience). —*Importunitas* seems here to note her eagerness to have a drunken midwife fetched to her mistress, regardless of the time and crisis, because she is her *compotrix*, pot-companion.

6. "And to Lesbia room for erring in other cases rather than here." In ver. 7, *siet* = *sit*: see Madvig, Gr. 109, obs. 4.

8. The old reading was, "nunquidnam hæc turba tristitiaæ adferat." Bentley reads, "hæc turbae tristitia." He is followed by Parry, "who translates, "I will see whether these dismal looks indicate any fresh trouble." *Tristitia* refers to Pamphilus. *Numquidnam* is found in II. i. 25, for the more usual *numquid*.

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### ACTUS I.—Sc. V.

MYSIS overhears Pamphilus complaining of his father, and then of Chremes, and succeeds by her representations in pledging Pamphilus

to keep his faith to Glycerium whether with or without his father's consent.

1—5, 8—9. Iambic Tetrameters, with a clausula.

6—7, 10—16, 19—25. Trochaic Tetrameters.

17—18, 26—35, 64—65. Iambic Tetrameters.

36—63. Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Humanum factu aut incep tu?* The supines in *u*, after a noun adjective. This is Bentley's reading. Parry, following Zcune, reads *factum aut incep tum*. In the next line we follow Bentley, "quid 'st si hoc non contumelias." Others read, "si non haec contumelia 'st."

3. *Uxorem decreral*. Ruhnken supposes an ellipse of "si" as in *Æn.* vi. 31, *Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes*. Parry suggests that the pluperfect here throws back the events alluded to, so as to allow Pamphilus's present trouble to stand out.

4. *Nonne communicum oportuit?* (*ab illo fuisse* understood.) Cf. Heaut. I. ii. 26, "Ought I not to have been earlier apprised of this."

6. *Quid Chremes*, "What's this of Chremes." In ver. 7, *Id mutavit*, Bentley preferred to read, "Is mutavit," making the verb absolute. But the other reading is preferable.

10. *adeone hominem esse invenustum*, "To think that a man could be so unfortunate in love" (*invenustum*, from in, and Venus), "or luckless as I am!" This is a case of the acc. with infin. without a governing proposition, in order to denote complaint or surprise. See Madvig. Gr. § 399; Wordsworth, Gr. of King Edward VI. § 135, obs.; Virg. *Æn.* i. 37; Ter. Andr. V. ii. 29; IV. ii. 6. Gronovius refers *invenustus* to the lucky throw of the dice, called Venus, quoting Propertius IV. ix. 19—20; Horace, Ode II. vii. 25.

13. *Contemptus, sprctus*. These refer, of course, to Pamphilus.—*Repudiatu s repotor*, "After being rejected, I'm recalled."—*Nisi si*, i. q. nisi. Compare Adelphi IV. iii. 3, *Nisi si me in illo credidisti numero hominum esse*.

15. *Aliiquid monstri alunt*. A more offensive expression, according to Donatus, than *aliiquid monstrum*, "They are nursing up some wretched creature, and since she cannot be thrust upon any one else, they have recourse to me."

18. *Nam quid, &c.* "What in the world now shall I say of my father?"—*Nam* is used emphatically. See Aulul. Plaut. I. i. 3, *Nam cur me verberas?* Curc. 398; Menachm. Plaut. Hildyard's Glossary, 150, who quotes St. Luke xxiii. 22, *τι γὰρ κακὸν ἔτροχει*, "Why what evil hath he done?"—*Tantamne rem, &c.* See above, v. 10.

21. *obstipui*; an old reading for *obstupui*.—*obstipesco* is, according to Smith, derived from *obstipus*, "bent to one side," th. *stipes*. In the next line *causam* depends on *proloqui*, "or any excuse, however ill-suited, false, or unreasonable."

23. *Quod si ego rescissem id prius quid facerem, si quis me roget*, "But should any one ask me, what I would have done, had I come to know this before." *Faccrem* = *fecissem*, as in Sallust, B. J. 59, quoted by Ruhnken and Gronovius. Bentley read

"Quod si ego scissem id prius, quid facerem, si quis nunc me interroget."

25. *Divorse*. Bentley reads *divorse*. Compare Virg. *AEn.* xii. 487, *Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ*. In v. 27, *nuptiarum sollicitatio*, “pressure to complete this marriage.” Donatus says that *sollicitudo* is inherent, *sollicitatio* external.—*pudor patris*; objective genitive.

28. *Eine ego ut advorser*; “To think of my running counter to his wishes?” This seems a like construction, in some measure, to those wherein the accusative and infinitive are used alone with *ne* to denote indignation or surprise, as in v. 10 of this scene. Some explain it by an ellipse of “patiar,” “rogas,” or some other verb. In the next verse *incertum hoc*, refers to the former *incertum*, of Pamphilus. Mysis says, “I’m sorely afraid as to where this ‘doubting’ may end.”

31. *Paulo momento*, “by a slight impulse.” Momentum is from *movimentum*. For the adjective “paulo,” see Adelph. V. iv. 22, *Paulo sumptu*. With *Quid agit?* in v. 33, cf. Hecyra III. ii. 10, *Quid agat*.—*Laborat* in the next line applies to *mental* trouble.

35. *Hem egone*, &c., “What! to think that I could attempt the act you suggest.” Understand “*facere*,” after *conari*.—*Propter me*, “by my means;” see Eunuch. V. v. 29.—*Credidit*, in v. 37, is indicative as marking a fact: *habuerim*, subjunctive, because expressing the speaker’s own feelings. Parry illustrates this distinction by IV. i. 25—26, *Vorser*—*confavit*, below.

39. *Eductum*, h. e. *educatum*. Cf. Plaut. *Cureul.* IV. ii. 32, *Bene ego istam eduxi meæ domi et pudicæ*.

41. *Sed (vereor) ut vim firre queas*, “but I fear that you cannot bear restraint.”—*vereor ne*, “I fear that.”—*vereor ut (i. q. ne non)*, “I fear that—not.”

44. *Consuetudo* (intimacy) is pleaded in answer to *ferum*; *amor* to *inhumanum*, *pudor* to *ingratum*. So Donatus. For *consuetudo* in this sense, Goveanus quotes *Act II. vi. 8*.

48. Bentley proposed to remove ambiguity by reading, “*Scripta illa sunt in animo dictu Chrysidis*.” But this is needless. At v. 50, *accessi: vos semotæ: nos soli: incipit*: we have a good example of the figure *asyndeton*.

52. *Quam illi utræque res sunt utiles*, h. e., *quam parum utiles*. This is the reading of Westerhovius, and must be taken ironically, “Nor are you ignorant of what *mighty* use both these things are to protect virtue or patrimony!” Parry neatly explains, *hujus*, “this girl of mine;” *illi*, “to that poor girl.” Some editors read *inutiles* in v. 52. Goveanus explains *quod* as *quamobrem*.

54. *Quod ego per hanc te dextram oro*, &c. Bentley read, *Quod te ego per dextram hanc oro*. *Quod* is equivalent to *et id*, and is explained by *ne abe te hanc segreges*, &c., which is a sentence in apposition to it; *oro* and *obtestor* governing two accusatives. For this form of adjuration, compare Virg. *AEn.* ii. 141; Hor. *Epist. I. vii. 94*. Goveanus explains *quod* as *quamobrem*.

56. *Segreges*. Parry quotes Plaut. *Capt. III. i. 10*; Ter. *Heaut. II. iv. 6*.—*Germani fratriss*, an own brother, *ἀὐτοκαστρυγήτον*. For “*si*” in these adjurations, see Virg. *AEn.* ix. 406; iv. 317, *Si bene quid de te merui*,—*maxumi* (pretii sc.). See Madvig. Gr. § 294, obs. 1.—*morigera fuit*, h. e. *morem gessit*.

60. *Te isti virum do*, &c. Parry notes the force of “*isti*” here, implying that Pasibula was now entrusted to Pamphilus; “to the girl,

who is now yours." At v. 51, she had spoken of her as "*hujus*," this girl of mine. But now, in her last words, she looks upon her as having been already made over to him.—For a kindred expression to *virum, amicum, tutorem, patrem*, see Hom. Il. vi. 429—30.

62. *Hanc mi in manum dat*. "In manum dat" seems the exact equivalent of "mandat" above. Goveanus says that this act indicates the marriage called "coemptio, quando mulier in viri manum convenit;" and so Donatus.—In v. 64, *arcesso* is an abbreviation of "accedere sino," "I cause to approach." Compare "capesso, incipesso, facesso, petesso, lacesso," and see Donaldson's *Varronianus*, p. 352. See also Parry's excellent note on this passage.

65. *Ne ad morbum hoc etiam (tendat).—Verbum unum cave (dicas).*

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### ACTUS II.—Sc. I.

CHARINUS learns from his slave, Byrrhia, that Philumena, to whom he is attached, is that day to be married to Pamphilus. He urges Pamphilus to postpone it; a proposition with which he is only too ready to comply.

Metres:—

Trochaic and Iambic Tetrameters, catalectic and acatalectic.

With an Iambic Trimeter in ver. 18.

1. *Nuptum*, "to be married;" a supine, active in form, passive in sense, from "nubo," a verb neuter passive. It has a dative depending upon it, as in Ovid H. ix. 32, *Siqua voles aptè nubere, nube pari.* Martial Ep. VIII. xii. 2, *Uxori nubere nolo meæ.* Nubo is properly to "veil for," as a bride for the bridegroom. See, however, Parry's note on this passage.

3. *Attentus*, "at full stretch."—*lassus*, "relaxed," or "unbent," metaph. from a bow.—*Confectus curd*, "worn out with care. Donatus (Eun. V. iv. 6), says that the idea of *confectus* is derived from "conficio," "to finish" an adversary, in the gladiatorial combats. He quotes Cicero Catil. ii. 11, *Gladiatori illi confecto.*

7. *te id dare operam*. See I. i. 130. For *animo amoveas*, Donatus mentions a various reading, *e corde ejicias*, which Bentley adopted, supporting it by Eun. II. i. 16, &c.

9. Colman translates,

How readily do men at ease prescribe  
To those who're sick at heart! Distress'd like me  
You would not talk thus.

Two lines of Menander are preserved,—

ἴγιης νοσοῦντα ρᾶστα πᾶς τις νοιθετεῖ,

and

ρᾶσον παρανεῦν ἡ παθόντα καρτερεῖν.

Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, act V. sc. i.:—

## Men

Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel : but tasting it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, &c.

In *tu si hic sis*, "hic" seems to be best understood as said δεικτικῶς, pointing to himself. Parry quotes Andr. V. iii. 19, Quasi tu hujus indiges patris.

11. *Omnia experiri*, "to leave no stone unturned." Cf. Virg. Aen. iv. 415, Nequid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

13. *Credo impetrabo*, "I shall gain, I trust."—*nuptias prodat dies*, "delay these nuptials some few days." Prodere diem alicui rei, is, according to Festus and Gronovius, rem in longius tempus differre. So the Latins used *producere* diem, and so below, at verse 31, *proferre*, "aliquot dies profer."

14. *Id "aliquid" nil est*. With this catching up the words of another, compare above act I. v. 92, *Misera timeo "incertum" hoc quorum accidat*. In the next verse, *adeon' ad illum!* "Shall I approach him?" The present for the future tense. Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 148 (Hildyard's Glossary); Cercul. 378, *Si reddo eis, quibus debeo*. Virg. Aen. ii. 322; Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44. Bentley, instead of *Si nil impetres*, read *Nihil ut impetres*, "though you should gain nothing else by your move, you gain this, namely, that," &c. But there is no need of this alteration.

17. Translate, "Go and be hanged with those suspicions of yours, rascal!"—*abin'*, i. q. *abisne?* an interrogative form used imprecatorily. —*scelus* is for "scelestus," as "arma" for "armati," the thing for the person. See Plaut. Rudens, II. vi. 22; Ter. Andr. III. v. 1.

20. *Neque auxili copiam*. So Parry following the old readings, except that they have *auxiliī*, while he has *auxili*, with the penult long by ictus. Bentley read *neque ad auxilium copiam*, following Euphrasius. This construction after copiam is not found elsewhere, nor is there much ground for the change.

21. *Sed istuc quid nam'st?* "But what, pray, is this business of yours!"—*Aiunt*, "So 'tis said."

24. *Ehodum dic mihi*, "Hark ye, tell me." See above at I. i. 2. For *numquidnam*, see above, Andr. I. iv. 8. Construe, "Have there been any further love-passages between you and her?"

27. *Principio . . . sed si id non potest*. Parry illustrates this by the Greek μάλιστρα μὲν . . . εἰ δὲ μὴ . . . *Potest* (fieri, sc.), a frequent ellipse. See Plaut. Mil. Glor. III. i. 101, *Tum piatricem non potest quin munerem*, h. e. non potest fieri. Compare Menæchm. 340, *Quantum potest*. With "profer," in v. 29, compare above, v. 13, *nuptias prodat dies*, and see Hor. Od. I. xv. 33, *Iracunda diem proferet Ilio*. In v. 28, *haec* is i. q. *hae*.

31. *Cum is nil mereat . . . adponi sibi*, "When he deserves nothing, to claim that to be laid to his account as kindness."—*Reddidisti animum*, "You've revived me."

35. *Id agam*, "I will do my utmost." Cf. below, III. v. 8, *Atque id ago sedulo*. In v. 36, *optime* is i. q. *per-opportunè*, "in the nick of time."

37. *Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri*. So Bentley, instead of "scire."

"But you are not a bit of use to me, save in those things which are nowise needful to be known." *Opus* here, as often, is used adjectivally, and "nil" is the accusative of limitation.—*Fugis' hinc*, "Arn't you off?" (Cf. 17, *abin'*)—*Ego vere, ac lubens*, "To be sure I am, and with all my heart."

## ACTUS II.—Sc. II.

DAVYS in this scene details his reasons for supposing these nuptials to be pretended, and on this ground urges Pamphilus to feign consent to them.

Metre:—

Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Di boni.* Cf. Eun. II. i. 19, *Di boni, quid hoc morbi est?* According to Donatus and others, the word "porto" indicates the magnitude of the news borne here. See the use of *Porto*, Hecyr. III. v. 63, and above, of *apporto*, *Ne quid Andria apporet mali.* *Nescio quid* (sc. proper).

4. *Toto me oppido exanimatum querere*, "is breathlessly seeking me up and down the town." These words supply the close of the sentence begun at *Quem ego*, v. 4.—*Toto oppido*, i.q. in *toto oppido*, as in Ov. Ep. i. 21, *Quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis* (Ruhnken).

6. *quo . . . intendam*, "or whither now first bend my steps," "whither wend first." This verb is used absolutely in Cic. Catil. i. 12, *Quo intendit, in castra Manliana pervenit.* In v. 7, Donatus mentions the reading "habeo," as well as "abeo." In a very early edition before us, both readings are spoken of as identical. Parry illustrates the use of the "h," by Holim, for "olim," and "hostium" for "ostium" in some MSS. Bentley prefers "habeo," "I have it!" But the word "resisto" seems to indicate that "abeo," "I'm off," was meant. Steph. Doletus explains "resisto," as a metaphor from beasts of burden suddenly checked through fear. It is very commonly used for "to stop." See Phorm. V. vi. 10, *Id tibi fiet nisi resistis.* *Quis homo' st.* Cf. "cui homini," for "cui," Hecyra III. iv. 17.

8. *Opportunè* (adestis, scil.).—*Vos volo*, cf. above, I. i. 2, *Paucis te volo.* Servius on *Æn.* xii. 342, quotes this passage, *Ambo opportunè vos volo*, and thence goes on to remark that the ancient accusative of "ambo" was "ambo," and so does Pierius on *Virg. Georg.* iv. 88, *Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo.* But our later reading seems more Terentian.

9. *Perii . . . interii.* A case of the figure auxesis, the latter verb signifying more utter ruin than the former. Compare other verbs compounded with *inter*, e. g. *interbibere*, *intercipere*, *interminari.* One of the old commentators quotes a verse from Plautus, "Qui per virtutem perit, non interit."—*Quin tu hoc audi*, "Nay, but, hear you this?" Eun. V. ii. 63, *Quin tu me servato.*

10. *Quidem hercle certe.* Parry illustrates this collocation of three affirmative particles by Phorm. I. iii. 12, and the Gr. *μενοῦ γε.* Cf. *τριγαπτολ.*

11. *Etsi scio.* Another reading here is "Et id soio." If we read, *et si scio*, perhaps it may mean, "Well, and suppose I know it!" Or it may be taken thus,—"Nuptials are in preparation for me." DAV. *Yes*, and if I know *aught*—PAMPH. Today! But the reading "et id scio," is simplest.—For *obtundis*, "you dun me," metaph. from the pugilist (cf. *πυρμῆ*, Mark vii. 3), see Eun. III. v. 6, Rogitando obtundat. Hecyra I. ii. 48, Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex. Heaut. V. i. 6. Cic. ad Fam. L. 5, Ep. xiv., Cupii non obtundere te, si non delectare nostro studio.

12. *Paves, ne ducas tu* (h. e. Pamphilus), *tu autem* (Charinus) *ut ducas*. A good illustration of the uses of *ne* and *ut* after verbs of apprehension. Cf. Madv. Gram. 376. For the taking up again of *istuc ipsum* in v. 18, by Davus, see above, II. i. 14, Id "aliquid" nil est. —*Me vide*, "Trust to me." According to Muretus, these words confirm a promise, as in Phorm. IV. iv. 30, Fient: me vide. Plaut. Rud. III. iii. 18. Perhaps, however, *Me vide* only means, "see here," "mark me!"

15. *Uxorem . . . jam Chremes*, "At last Chremes is not going to give you his daughter to wife." *Jam* seems to indicate the "upshot of the matter."—*Dat*, i. q., datus est. Cf. Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44, *Jam dimitto exercitum*. Virg. Æn. ii. 322, *Quam prendimus arcem*.

16. *prendit*, "accosts, or lays hold of me." Cf. Plaut. M. G. i. 60, *Ille quæ here pallio me reprehenderunt*.

19. *Ibi ascendo*, &c. *Ibi*, thereupon, adv. of time. Bentley "escendo."—*Hujus Byrrhiam*, scil. servum. See Madvig's Gr. sect. 280, obs. 4. *Hujus* is the possessive genitive.

22. *ex ipsā re*, "from the facts of the case."—*Paululum obsoni*, "short commons." Obsonium, any food, specially fish, eaten with bread, from the Greek *ἄψον*.—*Ipsus*, "the Master," i.e. Simo.—(Gr. *αὐτὸς ἕφην*). Compare Plaut. Cas. IV. ii. 11. Catullus iii. 7, *suamque norat Ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem*.—*non cohærent*, "these things don't square."

24. *Quorū nam istuc?* "At what, pray, are you driving?" *Quorū* = *quoversuni*. Cf. *horsum* = *hoc versum*. *Nam* is often used as here to enforce a question, Andr. III. iv. 12, *Numnam perimus?*—*Numquidnam*, Andr. II. i. 25, above.—*Ad Chremem*, scil. confero. *Ad Chremem* is i. q. *ad Chremetis* (or *Chremis*) domum.

25. *Jam id gaudeo*. "Id" is the acc. of limitation. *Jam* seems to mean "yet more."—*Matronam nullam in cedibus*, to act as bridesmaid, and to deck the bride. No "pronuba" was there. Parry quotes Catull. lxi. 186, *Vos bonæ senibus viris Cognitæ bene fœminæ Collocate puellulam*.—*ornati, tumulti*, archaic forms of *ornatūs* and *tumultūs*. Sallust has *senati* and *tumulti*. Cf. Madvig. Gr. 47, obs. 2. The meaning of the words is, there were "no flowers, no flute-players."

30. "Opinor" *narras*? "Think, say you?" Cf. II. i. 14. Something similar, i. e. the taking up a speaker's words shortly, is to be found in Æsch. Prom. V. 971-2, where the verb *χλαδῶ* is repeated.—*non recte accipis*, "you don't take me." So Eun. I. ii. 2. Heaut. II. iii. 23.

31. *Chremi*, i. q. *Chremis*. So in Heaut. V. v. 21. *Archonidi* for *Archonidis*. So Ulyssi, Achilli, &c. See Madv. Gr. sect. 42, 2.—*puerum*, "slave." So the French "garçon."—*conveni . . . ferre*. Bentley, to avoid the infinitive after *conveni*, reads *conspicxi*; and Parry tries to

solve the difficulty by a friend's suggestion that *conveni* is i. q. *venire* *vidi*. This is harsh beyond measure. Surely less inadmissible than this is the supposition that *ferre* is the inf. for the participle present, loosely used, *ferre* for *ferentem*.—*obolo*, at a small cost. An obolus was one-sixth of a drachm. So *nummo* is often used, e.g. Horat. Sat. ii. v. 109. *Nummo addicere*. *Holera* is another form of *olera*.

33. *Ac nullus quidem*. "Nay, not at all." *Nullus* for *non*. See Catull. xvii. 20, *Quam si nulla sit usquam*; viii. 14, *Cum rogaberis nulla*. Eun. II. i. 10; Hecyra, I. ii. 3, *Nullus dixeris*.

34. "I suppose he's certainly not going to give her to our friend here."—*Ridiculum caput*, "silly fellow," an instance of synecdoche, with which compare Adelph. II. iii. 8, *Festivum caput*. Virg. *Aen.* iv. 354. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 2. In Theocr. Idyll. vii. 38 *στόμα* is similarly used.

36. *rides*, "look alive," "look out." Gronovius explains "videre" here as "providere, curare ea quae sunt necessaria." See Heaut. IV. ii. 3, *Nisi aliquid video, ne esse amicam hanc gnati resciscat senex*.—*Ambis*, "canvass," use influence with. Properly to go round as candidates. Plaut. Amph. Prol. 73.

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### ACTUS II.—Sc. III.

PAMPHILUS is at a loss as to his father's reason for this pretence of nuptials. Davus shows him that it is to get at the intentions of Pamphilus, that he may have some one to blame, (which, till he knows his son's mind, he has not,) for the refusal of Chremes to give his daughter in marriage. Davus prevails on the young man to feign consent and tell his father he will marry Philumena.

1—9. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.  
 10—19. Iambic Trimeter.  
 20—29. Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Si id succenseat*. *Id*, accusative of limitation. *succenseat*, "should entertain a secret grudge," literally "should take a private account," Smith L. D. As Parry observes, the order here is somewhat involved. Translate, "If he should now owe a grudge on this account (namely, that Chremes does not give you *his daughter* to wife) prior to having ascertained the feelings of your mind in reference to the marriage, he would seem even to himself, and justly too, to be in the wrong."—*Priusquam perspexerit* is to be referred to "succenseat."—*Ibi* = there-upon.

6. *Tum illæ turbæ fient*. "Then will those terrible rows take place." In the 5th verse *negraris ducere*, i. q. *negraris te ducturum*. Cf. Heaut. III. i. 78, *Dare denegraris*.—*Quidvis patiar*, "I will endure anything whatever." This is a much better reading than *Quid vis, patiar?* h. e. *ut patiar*.

7. *Dictum ac factum*, "no sooner said than done." Compare Heaut. V. i. 31, *Dictum factum*. Ruhnken quotes, *κινά ξπος, κινά ξρυον*, and II. xix. 212, *αβτικ' ξπειθ' θμα μῆθος ξην, τετέλεστο δὲ ξογον*.

12. *Ut ab illâ excludar, huc concludar*, "that I be shut out from that dear Glycerium, and shut up in this girl (Philumena's) alliance." *ut* depends on "flat." Parry illustrates *excludar* by Tibull. II. iii. 73, of lovers shut out from their mistress's house. [Compare Lucret. *At lacrumans exclusus amator limina sœpe, &c.*] "Concludo," as Parry shows, is specially used of animals shut up in a cage. Plaut. *Circul.* III. 79-80, *Quia enim in caveâ si forent conclusi, itidem ut pulli galinacei.* Compare also Phorm. V. i. 17. *Hec.* IV. iv. 80; and below at III. iv. 23, *In nuptias conjeci herilem filium.*

15. *Hic reddes omnia, &c.*, "In this posture of affairs (hic = cum res ita sit) you will cause all his plans, which are now fixed, to be uncertain without *any* risk (sine omni periculo);" "omnis" where we should expect "ullus." Plaut. *Trinumm.* II. ii. 57, *Sine omni malitia;* III. i. 20, *Sine omni curâ dormias.* *Sine* (see Parry) is pronounced "se," I. i. 39.

18. *Nec tu minueris.* "And don't you on that account (i. e. because you have promised to marry Philumena) alter this your course of action (i. e. intimacy with Glycerium) lest he (Chremes) should change his views." For this sense of "minuo" refer to *Heckyra* IV. iii. 10, *Sed non minuam meum consilium.*" Cæsar B. G. v. 26, *Minuere* controversy.

21. *Quod tu spes propulsabo facile.* "For what you are hoping (viz. to fence off the marriage by living irregularly, and so effecting that no father will give you his daughter) that I'll easily meet. No one will trust a wife to a man of such morals."—*His moribus*, h. e. *viro his moribus imbuto.* "His moribus" is the dative after "dabit."

22. *Quam te corrumpi sinat.* "Than suffer you to be ruined" (by Glycerium). See *Adelph.* I. ii. 17, *Tu illum corrumpi sinis.* At 24, to *alia* (*consilia. scil.*) Bentley prefers "aliam." "He'll look out another bride at his leisure."

25. *Vide quo me inducas.* "Consider into what you're leading me."—*Quin taces?* "Can't you be quiet?" "Quin, interrogative, is always used in the sense of an earnest command" (Parry). Compare IV. iv. 15, and Bentley's emendation. See also *Virg. Ecl.* ii. 71-2, *Quin tu aliquid . . . paras intexere junco.*

26. *Cautio' st.* An elegant use of the verbal noun instead of the gerundive. *Cautio' st* = *cavendum est.* "We must take care that he does not," &c. Gronov. compares *Adelph.* III. iii. 67, *Hi mihi ne corrumpantur, cautio est.* Add to this Plaut. *Pœnul.* I. iii. 36; *Pseudol.* I. ii. 37; *Ter. Heckyra*, IV. iv. 28.

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## ACTUS II.—Sc. IV.

Simo comes up to learn what his son and Davus are concerting. Davus urges Pamphilus not to refuse to comply with his father's wishes about the marriage.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Reviso* = I return to see. Compare *pro-viso* (I go forth to see) in *Andr.* V. v. 1. *Adelph.* V. vi. 1. *Ruhnken.*

3. *venit meditatus*, &c. "He comes, with his part learnt, from some lone spot." *meditor*, μελετῶ, to rehearse. Cf. Virg. Ecl. i. 2. Parry quotes Plaut. Trinumm. III. iii. 87—90. In act V. iv. 6, we have in the same sense "venit paratus." *Alicunde ex solo loco*, h.e. ex aliquo solo loco; the adverb from a place being equivalent to the ablative with *ex*. Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Aul. IV. vi. 7, Cogito solum locum. In verse 4, "sperat" is little more than "putat." Cf. Virg. Aen. i. 543.

5. *Qui differat te*. "Whereby he may disconcert you." Adelph. III. iv. 40, Differor doloribus. Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 125. *Fac apud te ut sies*, "Take care to be self-possess." Cf. below, V. iv. 34, *vix sum apud me*. *Modo ut possim* is i. q. si modo possim.

7. *Commutaturum esse unum verbum*, "bandy one word." Phorm. IV. iii. 32, Tria non commutabis Verba hodie inter vos. It may however simply mean "collocutrum esse," and this sense of "commuto," says Gronovius, Gellius illustrates from Claudio Quadrigerius (xvii. 2), "Putabant eos qui in arce erant, inter se commutationes et consilia facere;" where he explains "commutationes" as "communications."

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#### ACTUS II.—Sc. V.

Byrrhia having been ordered by Charinus to keep an eye on Pamphilus, and to find out his plans, overhears him promising his father that he will marry Philumena.

Metre:—Iambic trimeters.

2. Bentley read *Hodie observarem*, *quid*, and bracketed v. 3 as spurious, because "hunc" would refer to Pamphilus, who had been on the stage before, and could not be said to be "venientem." But this is quite unnecessary. *Hunc* refers to Simo. "Observare, ut scirem quid ageret" is the construction.—*Relictis rebus* in v. 1 means "neglecting my business." See Eun. I. ii. 86; Lueret. iii. 1084.—*Id propterea* in v. 3 is a curious pleonasm. *Propterea* = propter eam rem; and we should expect "*id propter*" or "*propterea*." In act iii. sc. v. we have "ea res est propterea quod."

5. *Hem scrva*. "Ho there, look out!" *Observa quæ tibi mandavi*, *ut apud te sis*. Ruhnken. See Adelph. II. i. 18.

7. *Probe*: "Well done!" an exclamation of approval of Pamphilus's feigned surprise. Phorm. II. i. 29, *O artificem probum*.—*Hodie . . . volo*. "I'll have you marry to-day, as I said." *Volo* and *nolo* are words of imperiousness, as Donatus shows, comparing Adelph. III. iii. 25, *Prius nolo*.

9. *Neque istic . . . mora*. "Neither in that command of yours, nor in aught else, shall you anywise find disobedience (opposition) on my part." This use of *usquam* is rare. With this phrase compare Virg. Ecl. iii. 52, *In me mora non erit ulla*.

11. *Cum gratiâ*. "Cheerfully," "willingly." Compare Phorm. IV. iii. 17, *Cum bona gratiâ*. In v. 12, *uxore excidit* "has missed a wife." Gr. ἐξέπεσε. Ruhnken quotes Livy Epit. 29, *Regno excidit Massinissa*.—*Ne in mord . . . sics*, a variation of the construction in v. 9.

16. *Omn̄ sibi malle melius*, &c. Menander, φιλεῖ δ' ἑαυτοῦ πλεῖον οὐδεὶς οὐδένα. "Malle melius esse," there is here a redundancy of comparatives. "Quam" will depend on "malle" or "melius."

18. *Quo aequior sum Pamphilo*, "And therefore I am the less disposed to find fault with Pamphilus."—*aequior* = minus iniquus.—*Memini videre*. Memini, says Ruhnken, generally is followed by a present tense to prevent the concurrence of two perfects.—*Quo* is i. q. quare. See Adelph. IV. v. 46.—*In somnis*, at night. Virg. Georg. i. 208. Plaut. Merc. II. i. 2.—*In v. 20, malum det*, "do me a mischief."—*pro hoc malo*, for this ill news.

## ACTUS II.—Sc. VI.

SIMO tries to sound Davus respecting the sentiments of Pamphilus. Davus puts him off with the notion that his son's disquietude, if he has any, arises from the shabby preparations for his nuptials. Simo, however, misdoubts the slave's explanation.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Et . . . gratiā*, h. e. *Ejus gratiā*, "for that cause." Attraction of the pronoun into the case of *gratiā*. Parry quotes Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 64 &c., Ter. Eun. I. ii. 19, and ἐντὸν χάριν from the Greek.

3. *Æque quoiquam nunc quidem*. Perizonius explains this "nunc quidem æque quicquam narro ac narro tunc, cum nil narro." *Æquè* seems to be i. q. *æquè ac*. "Nothing more than common at present." It is an euphemism for "nil," as is seen from the next verse.

5. *Hoc male habet virum*, "This vexes our great man." *Virum* is spoken in irony. With *male habet* compare V. iv. 37, *At mihi unus scrupulus restat qui me male habet*. In v. 6 *Potin es* is the fuller form of *potesne*. *Possum* is i. q. *potis sum*: *potes* = *potis es*: *potest* = *potis est*. And so all the verb *possum* may be resolved into *sum*. the indeclinable adj. *potis* (*potior*, *potissimus*), and the substantive verb. Lindenbr. quotes Menander's verse:

ἀεὶ κράτιστόν ἔστι τὸ ἀληθῆ λέγειν.

8. *Consuetudinem*, "Intimacy." Cf. I. v. 44 above, and see also Adelph. IV. v. 32, *consuetvit*. Bentley read here "Propter hospitai hujuscem consuetudinem," as an emendation of the old reading *Propter hospitæ*, h. c. As Parry observes, there are two licenses herein: the shortening the last syllable of *propter*, and the use of *ai* for *æ*—neither of them Terentian usages. The reading followed in the text was suggested by Ritschel in his preface to Plautus. Construe "Are these nuptials anywise troublesome to him, on account of his liaison with the foreign girl here?"

9. *Si adeo*. An elliptic expression, "if it's gone so far." In v. 11, the Vatican Codex has "Eam secum ipse rem rectâ reputavit viâ." The older reading appears to have been "Etenim ipsus secum eam rem reputavit viâ." Bentley rejected *secum*, and placed *rectâ* after *rem*, following Faernus. Parry suggests "Etenim ipsus secum rectâ reputavit

via." "Indeed, he has turned over the matter in his mind straightforwardly." *Reputavit* will then be used in a neuter sense as in Tacit. Hist. iv. 17. *Verè reputantibus*. With *etas tulit* in v. 12, compare I. ii. 17.

14. *Ut virum fortē decet*, "a man of spirit." Homme de bon cœur: Goveanus. Compare Plaut. Trinumm. V. ii. 9. *Sororem despondisse in tam fortē familiam*, "into so respectable a family," and Plaut. M. G. IV. iii. 13. *Ecquid fortis visa est*, h. e. *formosa*.—*Animum ad uxorem appulit*. Cf. Prol. v. 1.

16. *Subtristis*, "saddish." So *subruber*, reddish; *subrubicundus*, &c. For this use of *sub* in composition, compare Eun. III. v. 22; *Submonuit*. Virgil *AEn.* x. 742; *Subridens*. In the next verse with the construction, *Est quod succenset*, "he has ground of blame," compare such phrases as Terence *Hecyra*, II. ii. 31; Hor. Od. I. i. 3. *Sunt quos curriculo . . . juvat*. Epist. II. i. 63, *Est ubi peccat*. In affirmative expressions the indicative is used after "est qui, sunt quos, est quod," &c. See Madv. Gr. 865, obs. 1.

19. *Ait . . . facere*. Here *se* is omitted as the subject of an infinitive proposition. See Madv. 401. The perf. inf. is so used without the acc. of the reflective pronoun in Catull. iv. 2. *Ait . . . fuisse navium celerrimus*. In v. 20, two MSS. have "est obsonatum," the impersonal form; which Bentley approves, quoting Plaut. Bacch. I. ii. 35. Goveanus read "opsonatus est." A drachma was nearly the same as the Roman denarius. In the next verse there is a case of the same omission of the pronoun as in v. 19.

22. *Aequalium* means "equals in age," contemporaries; or merely comrades. Cf. Heautont. III. i. 8. *Ut filium meum amico atque aequali suo video inservire*. Cic. de Fin. lib. v. 22. *Quos illi (pueri) labores non perforunt, ut aequalium principes sint*.—*Vocabo*, "shall I invite." Cf. Plaut. Menæch. 1033, *Quom vocat te ad prandium*. So "vocationes" in Catull. xvii. 7. *Quem potissimum*, "which in preference to the rest," for, owing to the mean preparations, I cannot ask them all.

23—24. *Et, quod dicendum hic siet, tu quoque, &c.* And *here* (that is, entre nous), "I must say it, you do cater too shabbily." *Quoque* seems to be best expressed by emphasising the verb which is understood. The "quoque" as well as "per-parce nimium" express Davus's support of the complaint of Pamphilus in v. 19.—*Ego istae . . . video*, "I'll look to it, that those preparations you talk of be duly made; or be rectified."

26. *Veterator*, "old rogue." The terms "veterana" and "novitia" were applied to *mancipia* (slaves), according as they were old in the service, and hence cunning, or novices, who had only served a year. Compare Heaut. V. i. 16, *veterator*.

27. Construe "For if there's any mischief here, lo! that's the head and chief in this matter." Compare Adelph. IV. ii. 29. *Idem quod ego sensit, te esse huic rei caput*: Plaut. Asin. III. iii. 138. *Ego caput huic argento fui hodie reperiundo*.

## ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

SIMO, overhearing Mysis commanding to Lesbia the promise of Pamphilus to rear the child, is disturbed at first, but soon reasons himself into the belief that it is a sham birth, to deter Chremes from letting his daughter marry.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

2. *Haud fermè*, a qualified negative = scarcely, “One can scarce find a man that’s constant,” &c. Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. II. i. 39. *Nemo ferme* *huc sine damno* *devortitur*. *Invenias*, the second person for the third, Virg. *Aen.* iv. 401. *Migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes*.

3. *Ab Andriæ*, h. e. *Andriæ*, or *ex Andriæ* *ædibus*. See the same use of “a” *ab*. in Plaut. *Mil.* G. II. i. 76, *Sed foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene*. *Andr.* IV. i. 58, *infra*.—In v. 4 *sed* is used to contrast the particular case of Pamphilus with the general statement of v. 2. In v. 5, *surdus* is i. q. *suridus* from *se*, and the root of *auris*, Smith’s Dict.

6. *Nam quod*, &c. Compare *Andr.* I. iii. 14. *Quicquid peperisset* *decreverunt tollere*. *Actum est*, “It’s all over.” Cf. *Eun.* I. i. 9. *Actum est*, *ilicet*. *Adelph.* III. ii. 27. An expression of despair, derived, according to Donatus, from the Law Courts.

11. *Ex peregrinâ*, &c. Simo cannot suppose his son would be fool enough to acknowledge a child by a *peregrina*, i. q. *meretrix*, which would still be illegitimate according to the law, and so takes up the notion that it is a sham birth. *Vix tandem*, &c., “Why, fool as I am, I’ve scarcely at last come to understand it.”

12. *Sensisse ait*. Cf. II. vi. 19.

15. Juno Lucina was the Greek *Eileïthysia* according to Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* ii. 27, though Hesiod *Theog.* 922 and Hom. II. XI. 270-1 make the latter Juno’s daughter. In *Callim.* H. in *Del.*, *Ilythyia* is invoked by *Latona*, 131-2. Compare *Hor. Carm.* Sec. 14, *Rite maturos aperire partus Lenis Ilythyia tuere matres*: *Sive tu Lucina probas vocari* *Seu* *genitalis*. See also *Ter. Adelph.* III. iv. 41, and *Catull.* xxxiv. 13-14. Plaut. *Aulul.* IV. vii. 11. *Trucul.* II. v. 23. It seems clear that, generally speaking, women in childbirth invoked *Diana* under the name of Juno Lucina. Cf. *Virg. Ecl.* iv. 10, &c.—*Hui! tam cito!* “Ho, ho! what so soon?”

17. *Approparet*, “She is in a hurry!” Cf. Plaut. *Trinumm.* IV. iii. 3. *Adde gradum*: *appropera*.—*Non sat commode* . . . *hæc*, “These performances of yours (tibi i. q. tua.), *Davus*, have not been over cleverly distributed as to time.” Madame Dacier says the metaphor is from the Drama, divided into acts and scenes. *Commode*—Heaut. *Prol.* 14.

19. *Num immemores discipuli?* “Are your pupils forgetful of their parts?” i. e. are Mysis, Lesbia, Glycerium, and Pamphilus forgetting what you’ve taught them, and is the fault with them, not you? Ruhnken points out that this, too, is a metaphor from the theatre where the Poet “docuit,” the players “didicerunt” fabulam. See *Hecyra* *Prol.* *Alt.* 10 and 48. This was the reading of Bentley after Madame Dacier and Donatus, though the latter gives also the other reading, “*Num immemor es discipuli?*” Have you forgotten your pupil? h. e

Pamphilus. Do you mean to say you are not playing his game in this? He had said at I. ii. 21, *Siquis magistrum ceperit ad eam rem improbum*. Parry inclines to this reading. Most editors to the former.

21. *Quos mihi ludos redderet*, "What a game he would have played me." This is the old and usual reading, which may be retained, as analogous to the phrase "Ludos præsenti hic seni Facere." Mostell. Plaut. II. i. 80, and Mercator, II. i. 1, quoted by Parry. Bentley affirming that "alicui ludos reddere" is not Latin, proposed to read "Quos me ludos redderet," "What a joke he'd have made of me," which Ruhnken approved and corroborated by reference to Plaut. *Aulul.* II. ii. 75, *Bacch.* V. i. 4. There seems no occasion for the emendation.

22. *Nunc hujus periculo*, &c., "As it is, 'tis done at his peril, I'm all right." *Nunc* = as the matter stands. *In portu navigo*. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* vii. 598. *Omnisque in limine portus*. Plaut. Merc. IV. viii. 49, *Res est in portu*. Parry compares Cic. ad Fam. viii. 6. *His tempestibus prope es solus in portu*.

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### ACTUS III.—SC. II.

LESBIA comes out to give some commands to Archillis, and lets the audience know that Glycerium has a son. Simo is more fully persuaded of his idea that it's all a hoax, and Davus chimes in with this view, taking credit to himself for Pamphilus having withdrawn his affection from Glycerium. Simo is determined to urge on the marriage.

Metre:—1—4. *Bacchiac Tetram.*

5—16. *Iambic Tetram.* preceded by a clausula.

17—18. *Iambic Trimeter.* 44—52. *Iambic Trimeter.*

19—29. *Iambic Tetram* (v. 26 catalectic).

30—43. *Trochaic Tetram.* catalectic.

2. *Signa esse ad salutem*, i. e. salutaria. Ruhnken compare Heaut. I. ii. 33, *Ea sunt ad virtutem omnia*. Cæsar de B. G. IV. iii. 101. *Quæ sunt ad incendia*. *Lavet* in v. 3, is i. q. *lavetur*; the verb being used in a middle sense—*istæc*, your mistress. Bentley read *Fac istæc lavet*, or, *fac ista ut lavet*. The former is generally adopted. *Post deinde* "next afterwards," a pleonasm not unlike such usages as "repente subito," &c.

4. *Dari bibere*. The old Latin writers preferred to say "dari bibere" to "dari potum," the inf. to the supine. So Gronovius, who quotes Cato de Re rustica, 104, Meridie dato bibere. Plaut. Pers. V. ii. 40, *Bibere da usque plenis cantharis*. Livy 40, 47, *Ut bibere sibi juberet dari*.

6. *Per ecastor scitus*, &c. Tmesis for "perscitus ecastor," "A very fine boy, by the gods." Compare for instances of this figure, Hecyra I. i. 1. *Per pol quam paucos*, h. e. *Pol perquam paucos*. Bentley at Actus II. vi. 24, of this play read, *per parce nimium*, h. c. *per nimium parcere*. In v. 7 *ipse* may be translated "the Master," like the Gr. *airòs*.

8. Read here with Bentley, *Cumque huic est veritus*.

10. *Quid opus factò esset puerperæ*. Instead of the infinitive after

*opus* the ablative of a participle is often used (Opus est maturato. Liv. i. 58.) See Madvig. 266, obs. See below at verse 43 of this scene. *Quid* is governed by *facto*, as it would be by *facere*.

12. *Tandem*, "I pray? I beg?" Compare Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard), 614. *Quid tandem admisi in me ut loqui non audeam?*

13. *Saltem accuratè (me fallere debuisti)*, "You ought at any rate to play your tricks on me carefully, so that, if I should have found you out, I might at least seem to be feared." "Accuratè" seems to be opposed to "apertè." "It was unwise to play your tricks so openly. You should have been more guarded." Stalbaum's idea that *accuratè* is the second person plural of *accuro*, is worthless.

16. *Interminatus sum*, &c., "I forbad you with threats to do it." Cf. Ter. Eun. V. i. 14. The "inter," in composition with minor, may signify "graviter," as in *internecinus*, *interibbo*, *interimo*, &c. *Intermino* is found in Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. iii. 42.—*Quid retulit?* "What did it boot?" from *refert*. v. *impers.* Phorm. IV. iii. 41, *Parvi retulit non suscepisse*. In v. 17, *Credon*, is the present for the future. See Menæch. Plaut. (Hildyard) 148, Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44, &c.—*Teneo*, I comprehend. *habeo*, I have it, I know.

19. *Quasi non tibi siet renunciatum, hæc sic fore.* Bentley. But there is no difficulty in the text as it stood. In the next verse Bentley's reading *Mihin quicquam?* "What, has anything been told me?" is very probable. The old man, Simo, is jealous of the idea that he has been helped to discover the mare's nest.

21. *Nam qui istæc*, &c., "Why how did that suspicion of yours occur to you?"

22. *Quasi tu dicas*, h. e. As though you meant. *Dicere* = *velle*, *significare*: as in Eun. IV. v. 10, and Phorm. I. ii. 54, where *diceres* = *putares*.—*Certe enim scio*, Why, I'm certain of it! *Enim* (*γαρ*). *Non satis me pernasti etiam, qualis sim.* You do not yet thoroughly know my nature. *Etiam*. I. i. 89, *Nil etiam suspicans mali*. Donatus quotes Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 485, *Idæumque etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem*.

24. *Dari verba.* Cf. Ter. Andr. I. iii. 6, *Cui verba dare difficile est.* *Muttire* literally "to say 'mu,'" hence our word to mutter. Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. 613 (Hildyard's Glossary). Compare Curcul. 21, *Nunquam ullum verbum muttit*. Pers. Sat. i. 119, *Men' muttire nefas*.

27. This is Bentley's collocation of the words. The ordinary reading is, *deferent puerum hoc ante ostium*.—*Nilo setius* is i. q. *nihilo secius*.

30. I'd fain have this ill opinion of yours far removed from me. *Prorsus* = *proversus*, h. e. *μακρόν*.

32. *Qui*, whereby.

33. *Inventum est falsum*, "That has proved to be false." Or *inventum* may be a substantive.—*Missa est illico* = *ἀντόθεν ἐπέμφθη*, Donatus. *Illico* is "directly" "on the spot." Cf. *eloco* in Plaut. Menæchm. 359, 500, Aulul. 54. There can be no doubt that the verses from *Audivi to nuptiæ*, 31–36, are rightly placed in the mouth of Davus. Davus would naturally state fiction as truth, Simo would not.

35. *Et puerum ut adferret simul*. "And to bring withal a baby." *Nihil moventur nuptiæ*. "There's no impediment to the wedding." Goveanus translates "impediri non possunt nuptiæ." *Moventur* is not i. q. *differuntur*, are postponed, as Donatus supposed.

38. *Extemplo*, i. q. *extempore*, "On the instant." *Templo* is from *templum*, i. e. *tempulum*, a diminutive of *tempus*, any division of time or space. Afterwards *tempus* was restricted to time, *templum* to space, especially in augury (see *Livy* I. 6). This is Parry's explanation.

39. *Davus*, unable to answer *Simo's* question, goes into a parade of his own services. *Illam* and *hanc* both refer to *Glycoerium*. In v. 41 *id negoti* means keeping *Pamphilus* up to the marriage.

42. *Id spero adjuturos deos*. Another reading recognised by Gronovius and by *Goveanus* is, *Id spero adjutores Deos*, i. e. *adjutores fore ad id*. "Verbals," says *Goveanus*, "govern the same cases as verbs themselves," and he quotes from *Cicero pro Muren.*: *Fautores honori et dignitati*. Gronovius more appositely quotes *Terence Adelph.* V. viii. 16. *Idne estis auctores mihi?* For *parato opus est*, see v. 10.

45. *Atque haud scio an, &c.*, "And I'm not sure whether all he has said isn't false." *Parvi pendo*. Cf. I. v. 58, *Fecit maximi*. For *conveniam* in 48, see II. ii. 31.

49. *Quid alias malim, &c.*, "What else can I prefer to these nuptials taking place to-day?" If we read *quid*, "alias" must be understood as equivalent to "aliter," as Parry suggests. Bentley seems to have doubted that "alias" could be so used, as he proposed "quando alias," when else. But *quid* may be "why," and "alias" equivalent to "alio tempore." "Why should I wish these nuptials to take place at other time than the present?"

52. Bentley read *Chremem* for *obviam*, because *Simo* was still on the stage, and had not gone to meet *Chremes*, and because *ipsum* would be most naturally referred to *Pamphilus*. But *Chremes* is the leading idea in the last six lines, and we see no adequate ground for changing the text.

### ACTUS III.—SC. III.

*SIMO* asks *Chremes* to give his daughter in marriage to *Pamphilus* at once. *Chremes* replies by urging his liaison with *Glycerium*. This is off, says *Simo*; and he begs his friend to give his daughter now, so as to save *Pamphilus* from future irregularities. In proof of his statement he is prepared to bring the testimony of *Davus*, and the scene closes with *Chremes* half persuaded.

Metre:—1—5. Iambic Tetrameter with clausula.

6—42. Iambic Trimeters.

43—7. Iambic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Jubeo Chremetem* (scil: *salvere*), "Good day to *Chremes*." Cf. *Adelph.* III. iv. 14, where *salvere* is expressed. *Livy* i. 16.—*Optato* is an adverb formed from the ablative of the participle or adjective. See *Madvig. Gram.* sect. 198, obs. 2: note. Other such adverbs are *necopinato*, *improviso*, *merito*, *sortito*, &c. *Optato* here = acceptably, seasonably. In v. 3, *viso*, "I am come to see."

4. *Paucis (verbis. sc.)* Cf. I. i. 2, Bentley proposed to punctuate

*Ausculta: paucis et quid te ego velim et quod tu quæreris sciess.* There is no need of any emendation.

6. *Per te deos oro.* For this insertion of the pronoun between the preposition and the case governed by it in adjurations, Gronovius quotes Mostell. (Plaut.) IV. i. 57, *Nunc te ego per genua obsecro.* Livy xxiii. 9. *Per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque.* Parry observes that the phrase arose from the Greek *πρός τε τῶν θεῶν*.

7. *A parvis,* Cf. I. i. 8, *A parvolo ut semper tibi, &c.* *Quoius,* in v. 9, is the old form of *cujus.*

12. *Quasi hoc te orando a me impetrare oporteat.* Quasi has here, as Ruhnken observes, a negative force. "As if you ought" = "you ought not, to gain this from me by entreaty." So, V. iii. 19, "Quasi tu hujus indiges patris" is, i. q. "You do not need a father such as I am:" and so in II. v. 6, above. *Alium atque,* "other than." So Cicero, ad Fam. II. 3, *Aliter atque ostenderam facio.* See Madv. Gr. 444.

14. *Si in remst utriusque, &c.* "If 'tis for the interest of both." Cf. Hecyra, I. ii. 27, *Ita Di Deaque faxint, si in rem est Bacehidis.* —*In commune ut consulas* (v. 16): "To consult our common interests." Ruhnken quotes Liv. xxiv. 22, *Undique consuli in medium.* Lucan, v. 46, *Consulite in medium patres.* Ovid, Met. i, has, *In medium quærebant.* Parry adds, Virg. AEn. xi. 335, *Consulite in medium.*

18. *Itaque postulo.* *Itaque* = *et ita.* So Livy, v. 4, *Ita geniti itaque educati.* —*Ni ipsa res monent,* "But that occasion urges." Colman. In v. 20, "Audio" is ironical, and equivalent to "non credo." See Phorm. V. viii. 54, where, as here, "audio" and "fabulæ" are sneering answers to statements which he who utters them, doubts. —*Fabulæ.* See above, at I. iii. 19.

22. *Sic hercle ut dicam tibi.* "Ay, even, i'faith, as I'll tell you." In the next verse, Bentley unnecessarily omits "est." Lindenbr. compares Amphitr. III. ii. 60—2; and Parry quotes Menander's line,

*ὅργη φιλούντων ὀλίγον ἰσχίει χρόνον.*

24. *Id te'oro ut ante eamus.* Donatus here supposed "ob" to be understood before *id* (as in Virg. AEn. ii. 141). But this is needless. *Id* is the accusative of the thing after *oro*, and is explained by what follows. "I intreat *this* of you, *namely*, that we anticipate them."

25. *Dumque, &c.* "And while his passion is stopped by contumelies." Mil. G. III. i. 11, *Tuopte tibi consilio occludunt linguam.* In v. 26, *Harum scelera,* "the wiles of these creatures." Donatus quotes a similar case of an invidious use of plural for singular. Eu. I. i. 3, *Non perpeti meretricum contumelias.*

29. *Consuetudine et conjugio liberali.* This would seem to be a Hendiadys for *Consuetudine conjugii liberalis.* (For instances of the figure, Madvig. Gr. 481, and Virg. AEn. i. 61, 111.) Construe "bound by the intimacy arising from honourable wedlock." *Liberalis*, as Parry observes, is opposed to "peregrina" (III. i. 11).

30. *Sese emersurum.* A curious case of "emergo," used transitively. Gronovius and Goveanus both quote Cicero Harusp. Respons. 25, *Tum se emergit et fertur illuc.* —Corn. Nepos. Atticus, VI, *Quibus ex malis ut se emersit.* Apuleius in Apolog. V. xxxiii. 4: Gronovius. —Parry instances a similar transitive use of "penetro." Menæchm. II. iii. 54,

Penetraui pedem; (where see Hildyard's Glossary, 309, for several other examples).

31—32. *At ego—perpeti.* “But I don't think either that he can be constant to my daughter, or I allow of his marrying her.”—(neque posse me perpeti.)—*Periculum feceris.* Compare Eun. III. ii. 23, *Fac periculum in literis.*

34—35. *Nempe incommoditas, &c.* Construe “Well the whole awkwardness after all amounts to this, namely, the possible event of a separation, which may Heaven forefend.” *Incommoditas* is a euphemism for *malum*, as “*discessio*” is for “*divortium*” for “*huc reddit*” see Eun. I. ii. 78, *Nempe haec nunc verba huc redeunt.* Parry remarks on the nice choice of moods: “*eveniat*” of a bare supposition: “*corrigitur*” of a result he deems certain: and so also “*restitueris*” and “*invenies.*” Bentley read “*invenias.*”

40. *Quid istic.* “Enough.” “Why *say* all that,” literally. Eun. I. ii. 91, *Quid istic, Phaedria?* In the next verse translate with Parry, “I should be sorry that you should have any advantage obstructed in me,” i. e. in my person. Bentley read “*intercludier.*” Gronovius mentions a reading “*claudere*” for “*claudicare*,” h.e. mancum esse, “should be curtailed,” and observes that “*claudio*” and “*claudo*” were used in this sense. He quotes Cic. Tusc. Quæst. v. 8, and other passages in Pliny and Sallust for this use. But it is farfetched, in this instance, to read “*claudere*,” and so explain it. Compare Eun. I. ii. 84, *Num cubi meam benigitatem sensisti in te claudier.*

43. *Sed qui ait?* “But how say you?” “But then” Introduction of an objection.—*Intimus' eorum consiliis* (in v. 47) is emphatic.—*Tute adeo*, “You yourself.” Plaut. Epid. II. i. 2, *Tute adeo* is es.

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### ACTUS III.—Sc. IV.

DAVUS summoned to confirm his statement, comes in to urge the immediate celebration of the marriage. Simo states to Davus that he has been outwitting him, for no marriage was intended: but that all is right now, for Chremes consents. Davus is surprised and alarmed to find how he has been taken in, but dissembles and promises his aid in the further estrangement of Pamphilus from Glycerium. Chremes goes home to prepare. Simo quits the stage to look for his son, and Davus remains to soliloquise on his blunder.

Metre:

V. 1, with the last of Scene 3 = an Iambic Tetram. catalectic.

All the other lines *Iambic Tetrameter*, and v. 26 a clausula.

2. *Audin' tu illum?* So all the MSS. Bentley rejects *tu illum.* But Parry defends the verse, showing that the last syllable of *illum* coalesces with *ego* in v. 3.

4. *Vulgus servorum.* “As common sorte of servants is wont to do.” Cooper's Thesaur. So Hecyr. IV. ii. 24, *Vulgus mulierum.* For *celo* (v. 6) with two accusatives, see Madvig. Gramm. 228, a. obs.

7. *Nam propemodum habeo jam fidem.* “For at last I almost think

I can trust you." Omit "tibi" after *habeo*, with Bentley and later editions. — *Eā gratiā* (v. 8) is i. q. ejus rei causa. — *Vos ut pertemparem*, "to sound my son and you." Colman. *Sie res est. oītrws ἔχει.* "It's a fact!"

12. *Numnam perimus?* "Are we then undone?" (aside.)  
 13. *Vixque id exoro.* "And I can scarce gain the object of my prayers." This elicits from Davus the exclamation "Occidi," "undone," which Simo overhearing, exclaims, *Hem! quid dixi.* "Ha! what said you?" Davus makes the best of it by saying, *Optime, inquam, factum!* "I said very well done." Colman preserves the alliteration in English. Parry quotes from Livy, iv. 17, a similar confusion of *optimē* and *occidi*: and a like turn of a speech in Richard III. Act III. Scene 2:

*Glo.* So good, so wise, they say, do ne'er live long. (aside.)

*Prince.* What say you, uncle?

*Glo.* I say, without characters fame lives long.

14. *Per hunc.* "As far as this man is concerned." h. e. Chremes. In v. 15, *renuncio* is the present for the future, as in Menæchm. 148. For *apparentur* (*nuptiæ*) Bentley read the impersonal "apparetur" (see Eun. III. v. 35), "that I may bid them get ready." But we may retain the plural. *Nuptiæ* is understood and to be referred to the supper which Davus (II. ii. 31) expected that Chremes would prepare. In v. 17, translate *ego vero solus*, "Yes, I alone brought them about." Davus speaks perhaps, in a double sense, intending Simo to take it for self-condemnation, while he himself is implying, "I alone indeed! Much I've done to help the affair!"

18. *Irritatus.* See Phorm. (V. viii. 39). Donatus explains *irritari* as derived from dogs, *Qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam R. imitantur.* Plaut. Capt. III. i. 25. *Ne canem quidem irritatum voluit quisquam imitarier:* Saltem si non irriterent, dentes ut restringerent. Compare the words *ringi, rictus, irrire* or *hirrire*.

20. *Nullus sum.* "I'm lost." Ruhnken quotes Ov. Met. ix. 734, *Vellem nulla forem*: and Livy vi. 18, *Nullus repente fui.* Cf. Heeyra, IV. i. 6, *Nulla sum.* For "pistrinum," in 21, see above I. ii. 28.—*Proficisci* is not always "to go a long way:" it often only means "prodire aliquo" (Ruhnken). Gronovius quotes, in illustration of this sense, Plaut. Aulul. I. ii. 40, *Nunc quo profectus sum, ibo.* Rud. III. vi. 9. Trucul. I. ii. 105.

22. *Preci* (the dative of obsolete *prex*, *precis*) occurs only here and in Phorm. III. iii. 14. The ablative singular alone is common.—*In nuptias conjeci*, "I've thrust into a marriage." Parry compares II. iii. 12, where *concludar* implies the same idea of a cage or prison, as "conjeci" here. "Herilie filius," the adj. possessive instead of the genitive "heri" *Hem astutias* (25), "Lo! this is my cunning!" (ironically.)

27. *Utinam mihi esset—darem.* "I would I had something here at hand, on which I might throw myself!" *quo* = in quod. Ruhnken says a precipice is meant. Goveanus explains, "Utinam clivus esset aliquis, per quem me demitterem, ne a Pamphilo viderer." And he quotes Adelph. IV. ii. 36, *Hac te præcipitato*, in illustration. But *hac* (*via*) is not a case in point.

## ACTUS III.—SC. V.

PAMPHILUS enters, distrest at the thought that he has been thrust upon this marriage by worthless Davus. To avoid his wrath, Davus promises to find some loophole, by which his young master may escape—not that he is sanguine on the subject.

Metre :

1—14 Iambic Tetrameter.

15—18 Trochaic Tetram. Catalectic.

1. *Ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?* Bentley proposed a note of interrogation at *est*, and the omission of *perdidit* as well as “*mihi*,” at the end of the line. Parry defends the old reading, which, by his aid, is quite satisfactory. *Illic scelus, qui*, the masc. pronouns agreeing with neut. noun, or rather with the masc. object for which that neut. noun stands, is a not uncommon case of the figure *Synesis*, or *Schema πρὸς τὸ σημανόμενον*. (See Wordsworth's Latin Gramm.: K. Edward VI., Sect. 137, p. 131, and Hor. Od. I. xxxvii. 21-2. *Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius Perire querens—where “quæ” agrees with “Cleopatra,” implied in “monstrum.”*) See Eun. II. iii. 10, *Senium qui me hodie remoratus est.* Parry quotes *Anacreon*, iii. 17, *Βρέφος φέροντα τόξον.* The difficulties of scansion Mr. Parry solves by showing that “*ubi*” is pronounced as “*ou*,” and so elided, while *illic* and *scelus* are pronounced as monosyllables. *Illic* is i. q. *ille*.

2. *Nulli consit.* *Nulli*, the old genitive for *nullius*. Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 207, has, *Studiosus nullæ rei aliae*, where “*nullæ*” is for “*nullius*.”

7. In v. 3, *futili* is literally “leaky.” A “*vas*” was called “*futile*,” *quia infusa statim effundebat*.—Ruhnken. The derivation seems to be “*fundo*.” *Pretium*, in v. 4, is i. q. “*præmium*,” or “*peona*.” Virg. *Æn.* ix. 232, *Rem magnam pretiumque moræ*: xii, 352, *Affecit pretio*. Ovid. Ep. vi. 148, *Perfidia pretio qua nece dignus eras*. Hor. Od. III. xxiv. 24. Compare the Greek *μοσθὸς* with *inultum id nunquam auferet*, Cf. Heautont. V. i. 45.

8. *Nec quid me nunc faciam scio.*—See IV. ii. 26. *Quid me fieri?* *Me* = *de me*. Gronov. (Livy, xxiii. 16), says that three forms were in use, “*Quid me faciam?*” “*quid de me faciam?*” “*quid mihi faciam?*” *Atque id ago sedulo*, “*And yet that's what I am busy about.*” In v. 9, *moram* is the cognate accusative after *productem*, which would of itself signify “*to cause delays.*” *Producam* is the more common reading. *Huic malo*: h. e. *verberibus*, according to Goveanus.

10. *Ohe!* “*Soho!*” Pamphilus has spied Davus.

11. *Miserum impeditum esse?* Note here the force of “*impedito*,” to put your foot into a snare; “*expedio*,” to get it out again. The slang phrase “*to put your foot into it*,” may have arisen, like many others, from this classical origin. For the metaph. see Plaut. Mil. G. IV. ix. 11, *Sese jam impeditivit in plagas*: quoted by Parry. And see also Plaut. Epid. I. i. 79, *Expeditum ex impedito*.

12. *Tibi ego ut credam?* (postulas: scil.) “*What, I believe you?*” Compare I. v. 28, *Eine ego ut advorser!*—*Furcifer*, “*gallows-thief*,” th. *furca* and *fero*. See Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 127, On *Imo melius spero*, “*Nay*

better, I hope;" see Parry's able note. *Imo* is the adv. of "imus," opp. to "summus," and not (as long imagined) a mutilation of "in modo." See Donaldson's *Varronianus*, p. 444.

16. *Sine—ad me redeam*. "Let me recover myself," ("ut" understood.) Compare *Adelphi*, V. iii. 8, *Tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi*.—*Jam aliquid dispiciam*; "I shall soon hit upon something:" h.e. discover by mental process.

18. Bentley reads "monet" for "sinit." But there is no need of this. As Parry well observes, "a verb may be used in its natural sense in one clause, and in a derived sense in another." In the first clause we must supply "monet" in sense: construing, "Present time compels me to look out for myself, and does not let me take vengeance on you." Ruhnken quotes *Catull. lxx. 102*, "Aut mortem oppeteret Theseus, aut præmia laudis," where another verb must be supplied in sense in the 2nd clause.

#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. I.

CHARINUS comes upon the stage full of reproaching Pamphilus with treachery; but the latter tries to explain to him how the plottings of Davus have brought him, in spite of himself, to the present awkward position. Charinus then proceeds to rail at Davus, who replies that he will yet find means to hinder the nuptials.

##### Metre:

1—13, Cretics, with dactyls intermixed.

14—16, 19—25, Trochaic Tetrameters.

17—18, 26—30, 39—40, 58—59, Iambic Tetrameters.

31—38, 41—57, Iambic Trimeters.

2. *Quoiquam* = *cuiquam*. *Recordia*, senselessness, *ἀγνωμοσύνη*.—*Ut malis gaudeant*. Menander writes, *ταῦς ἀτυχίας μήποτε ἐπίχαιρε τῶν πέλας*. *Gaudeant* is the best reading, as *cuiquam*, to which the verb is referred, is plural in sense.—Livy, ii. 22, *Pergunt domos eorum, apud quem quisque servierant*.

4. *Comparent*, i.q. "parent" or "quærant." See *Heaut. II. iv. 17*; *Livy, iv. 58*, *Ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere*.

5. *Id ne est verum?* "Is that fair and just?" Hor. Ep. I. vii. 98; Cic. in *Orat. pro Domo*, 8. Hor. S. II. iii. 313, *Te quoque verum est*. Caesar B. G., iv. 8, *Neque verum esse, qui fines suos tueri non potuerunt, alienos occupare*. Livy, ii. 48, &c., Cicero pro *Quinctio*. *Continuo—ne verum fuit postulare, ut ex edicto bona possidere liceret*.

5. *Immo id hominumst—adest*. "Nay, that's the basest class of men to whom some little shame is present only (modo) about refusing you :" i.q. men who have some little scruple about denying a favour, but none about non-fulfilment." *Quis* = *queis*.

8. *Se aperiunt*, "they discover their real nature." Ruhnken quotes Ovid, A. A. 371, *Dum sumus incauti studioque aperimur in ipso*. For *cogit*, in v. 9, Bentley, following the Cod. Victorian, reads "premit." *Res*, interest.

11. *Cur meam tibi* (rem dem. sc.) — *Proximus sum egomet mihi.* “Charity begins at home.” Eurip. ὡς πᾶς αὐτὸν τοῦ πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ. — *Attamen ‘ubi fides,’ &c.* “But should you ask, where’s your honour, they are not a whit abashed: in cases where they ought to have shame or scruple, they have none: in cases where they need not do so, there they scruple.” Cf. Plaut. Epid. II. i. 1, *Plerique homines, quos cum nihil refer pudent, &c.*

15. *Expostulem*, “complain of.” Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 103, *Tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum parum missum sibi.*

16. “Must I heap on him many curses, much abuse?” *Ingero* is to load as with a shower of missiles. Plaut. Pseudol. I. ii. 24, *Ingere aquam*; and see Plaut. Asin. V. ii. 77. Tibull. Eleg. III. v. 101, *Ingeret hic potius juvenis maledicta puellæ. Mala* is here, i.q. maledicta, as in Menæchm. V. i. 16, *Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam adspicerat* (619 Hildyard.) — *Atque aliquis dicat ‘nil promoveris’* “And then some one may say, ‘you will have gained not a whit by it.’” Compare Hecyra, IV. iv. 81; and see Eurip. Hippolyt. 1294, κατόι προκόψα γ' οὐδὲν, ἀλγυνῶ δέ σε.

17. *Multum* (sc. promovero.) “Yes, I shall gain much. I shall at any at any rate (certè) &c. &c.” — *Morem gessero.* See Ter. Eun. I. ii. 108, *Mos gerundu’st Thaidi.* Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard) 690, *Morem geras.* Compare the use of “morigerous” in Andr. I. v. 59, *Tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus.*

18. *Respiciunt*, “look upon,” as gods and saviours on their supplicants. Ovid. Tristia, ii. 175, *Præsens hanc respicis urbem.* Hor. Od. I. ii. 35, *Nepotes Respicis auctor.* Plaut. Bacchid. IV. iii. 24, *Deus respiciet nos aliquis.* The opposite word is “suspicio,” to look up to, as inferior to a superior. See Parry’s note. — *Itane imprudens?* “Was it really through thoughtlessness?” (ironically.) — *Causa*, “excuse.” — *Solvisti fidem.* “You have discharged your promise.” (also said ironically.) Parry quotes Ovid. Fast. i. 642, *Voverat, et voti solverat ante fidem.*

20. *Quid ‘tandem?’* “Why say ‘at last?’” Compare Plaut. Cuscul. I. i. 5, PA. At tandem tandem. PHÆ. *Tandem odiosus es mihi.* — *Ducere postulas?* *Ducere*, “to deceive.” Cf. I. ii. 9. Phorm. III. ii. 16. *Postulas.* “Postulo, with the infinitive corresponds with the Greek ἔχον, to desire.” (Parry.) Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 30.

22. *Spectavi*, “judged.” Æneid, ix, 235 *Neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, Quæ ferimus.* — *Falsus es*, “You are deceived.” Sallust, Jug. 85, *Næ illi falsi sunt.* *Solidum gaudium*, substantial gratification. — Cf. Eun. V. ii. 32, *Solidum parerem hoc mihi beneficium.* (Solidus — perhaps from the Oscan “sollus” = totus. Smith’s Dictionary.) — *Lactasses.* See below, at V. iv. 8, *Eorum animos lactas.* Lacto is from the obsolete verb “lacio,” the compounds of which, illicio, elicio, are common enough.

25. *Habeas?* “Have her, take her;” an angry concession, as in V. iii. 18, *Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ.* — *Habeam!* “Have her, indeed!” Vorser, subjunctive, because spoken of his own feelings; *conficit*, indicative, because of a fact external to himself. See Parry’s note, I. v. 36. For *de te exemplum capit*, “he takes pattern by you,” the more usual phrase is *ex te.* Compare Adelph. III. iii. 62.

29. *Altercasti* (the ancient form of altercor), derived from “alter.”

It is properly and originally "alternis loqui," without any idea of quarrel. So Ruhnken on this passage, who quotes Caesar de Bell. Civ. vii. 17.

31. *Imo etiam, quo, &c.* "Nay rather, so little do you know my troubles."—*Quo minus*, separated by Tmesis.—*Nunc*, "but now," "just lately." *Tu coactus tuò voluntate es.* Homer Il. iv. 43, ἐκὰν ἀέκοντι γε θυμῷ. Aristoph. ἐκὰν οὐχ ἐκάν. —*Mane*, "Hold there!" Heaut. II. iii. 32.

36. *Quor (cur) me enicas?* "Why do you worry me to death?" Compare Eun. III. v. 6, Rogitando obtundat, enicet. Compare also the use of *exanimo*, in Hor. Od. II, xvii. 1, *Cur me querelis exanimas tuis.* In v. 37, "esse" is omitted after "me" by Bentley. It is not needful to the metre. See Parry's Introduction. p. li., note 8.

39. *Quis homo istuc, &c.* In this verse Bentley omits "interturbat" as a gloss which had crept into the text. Parry retains it because Donatus specially notices the word. Goveanus and others read,

*C. Quis hoc istuc?* *P. Davos.* *C. Davos?* *P. Davos omnia.* And Goveanus gives "interturbat" there as a gloss. But there seems no sound reason for departing from the text, as Donatus read it. Construe "*C. What man?*—*P. Davus.*—*C. What, Davus?*—*P. Causes all this confusion.*—*C. Wherefore?*—*P. I know not, save that I'm very sure the Gods were wroth with me for listening to him.*" *Qui* signifying the cause, takes a subjunctive.—*Deos fuisse iratos.* See Phorm., I. ii. 24, IV, iii. 31. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 8, *Iratis natus paries dis atque poetis.*

42. *Duint*, the old form for "dent." See Plaut. Menæchm. 184 (Hildyard), where "duis" occurs.—*Aulul.* 23, *Duit.* So in Ter. Phorm. V. viii. 4, we have *creduas* for *credas*; and in Menæchm. 223, *perduint* for *perdant*. "At," in the beginning of this verse, betokens a burst of indignation. Compare Virg. ii. 535, *At tibi pro scelere exclamat, pro talibus ausis.* Ovid. Heroid. xii. 1, *At tibi Colchorum,* &c. Hor. Epod. v. i, *At o Deorum siquis in cælo regis, &c.* Parry quotes several passages where "at" introduces favourable prayers.

44. *Quod nisi hoc.* Bentley reads *quidui hoc.* In v. 45, *Scio* is "no doubt" ironically.

46. *Hac non successit* (*quod ago: scilicet*). "Our plan has not succeeded this way; we will make the attempt another way." Probably *successit* is used impersonally; as *processit* below, at v. 47.

49. *Imo etiam*, "Nay, on the contrary: for I'm very sure, if you look very carefully to it, you'll accomplish two marriages instead of one for me." For *advigilaveris*, compare Phorm. I. iv. 26, *Tanto magis te ad-vigilare æquum est.* *Ad* strengthens the force of *vigilo*. Note the use of *unus* in the plural, because used with a substantive which has no singular. See Madvig. 76, c. obs.

51. *Pro servitio*, "in consideration of my being your slave," "as a slave's duty," "as befits your slave." Parry quotes Adelph. I. i. 23, *Pro meo.*—*Manibus pedibus*; see above, I. i. 134.

54. Westerhov. compares Menander in *Δεισιδαίμονι*, quoted by Stobæus:—

οὐ δεῖ γὰρ ἀδικεῖν οἰκέτας· ἄλλως τε καὶ  
θταν οὐ πονηρῶς, ἀλλὰ μετ' εὐνοίας τινός  
πταισωσιν· αἰσχρὸν τοῦτο γὰρ πέλεται πάνυ.

55. *Parum succedit, &c.*, "Does my undertaking fail? Still I do my best" (sedulo = sine dolo).—*Melius* (sc. consilium).—*Me missum face*, "Give me my dismissal." See V. i. 14, *Nos missos face*. Phorm. V. viii. 53, *Missum te facimua*.

57. *Cupio*, "I would it were so."—*Restitue in quem me accepisti locum*. Bentley altered this line into "Restitue quem a me," &c. But, as Ruhnken observes, the former reading is quite satisfactory, and must be explained as a Græcism (a case of attraction), being equivalent to "Restitue me in illum locum in quo me accepisti," "Place me again where you found me." He compares Livy, i. 29, *Raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis*.

59. *Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium*. Greek doors opened outwards, and comers-out rapped the door inside, to apprise passers-by. Hence the frequent phrase of the text (see Hecyra IV. i. 6; Phorm. V. v. 12). *A Glycerio*. Compare Mil. Gl. (Plaut.) II. i. 76, *Foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene*.—*Nil ad te*, "No business of yours."—*Quæro*, "I'm considering," or "devising."—*Hem nuncin' demum?* "What now, at last?"—*Inventum dabo*, h. e. inveniam. Cf. Eun. II. i. 7, *Effectum dabo*, i. q. efficiam, Ruhnken.

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#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. II.

Mysis enters, promising Glycerium to bring Pamphilus to her. She meets him, and begs him to come to her mistress, who is distressed, Pamphilus concludes, about his reported marriage. He repeats his vows of fidelity. Davus again promises Charinus and Pamphilus that he will devise a plan to frustrate Simo. Pamphilus goes to see Glycerium, and Charinus goes home to await Davus with news. Mysis awaits Davus, who has gone into Glycerium's house.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Ubi ubi* = *ubicunque*. Livy ii. 2, *Ne ubi ubi regum desiderium esset*. Ter. Eun. V. viii. 12; Plaut. Asinaria II. ii. 21.—*Macerare*, "to fret." "To soften by steeping," is the primary sense (Adelph. III. iii. 27), whence arises the idea of "to weaken." Plaut. Trinumm. II. i. 2 *Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo*.

3. *Te mihi offers*. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 66, *At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas*.

5. *Hoc malum integrascit*, "this mischief begins afresh." Donatus explains *malum*, *amor meus*, or *Glycerii solicitudo*. But it seems rather to have reference to Davus's mismanagement, which is producing new trouble. With the frequentative "integrasco" (integer), cf. "puerasco," from *puer*, and see Madv. 196.—*Sicine, &c.*, to Davus.—*Solicitarier* must be pronounced, as Parry shows, *sollcitaryer*, a quadrasyllable.

8. *Quiesci* is here used impersonally. Construe, "To which how easily might there have been quiet, or cessation, had this fellow only kept quiet." Davus (inclined to bully Charinus) rejoins, "That's

right ! since my young master here's not mad enough, of himself, do you egg him on."

11. *Per omnes tibi adjuro deos.* *Adjuro*, says Gronovius, is always, with the ancients, for the simple "juro." See Plaut. Cistell. II. iii. 27, *Seque eam peperisse sancte adjurabat mihi.* Ibid, 40, *Donec se adjurat anus jam mihi monstrari, &c.* Livy, xlivi. 14.

12. *Non, si, &c.*, "No, not though I knew that I must take all men (and my father among them) for enemies."—*Valeant qui inter nos*, "Away with those who would part us asunder." *Valeant* = in malam rem abeant. Ruhnken illustrates the phrase by Adelph. IV. iv. 14; Hor. Epist. II. i. 180, *Valeat res ludicra.* See also V. iii. 18, *Imo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa.*

15. *Resipisco*, "I revive," "I breathe again."—*Non Apollinis, &c.*, "Apollo's oracle's not more true than my answer." For the use of *aque* after the comparative here, see Madvig. Gr. 303 a. Parry quotes Catull. lxi. 176, *Illi non minus ac tibi, &c.* *Ac* is only so used in poets and antiquated Latin.

16. *Si poterit fieri, ut ne . . . credat*, "If it can be brought about, that my father should not believe that it was owing to me (per me stetisse. Cæsar, B. C. i. 141, *Per Afranium stetisse quo minus dimicaretur*), that this marriage did not take place, well!" *Ne* is here equivalent to *non*.

18. *In proclivi quod est*, "an easy matter," "a thing that's easy." *Proclivis*, literally means "on the slope." Cf. Plaut. Capt. II. ii. 86, *Tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est quando pluit.* Sallust, Orat. II. ad C. Cæsarem, *Alia omnia in proclivi erunt.* For the use of "in" with the ablative of the adjective (loco understood) as a neuter adjective, compare, *In tuto*; *In tranquillo*; *De improviso.* Heaut. II. iii. 40, &c.

19. *Quis videor?* "What think you of me?"—*Miser, &c.*, "That you're as wretched as I am."—DAVUS. *Consilium quero*, "I am looking out for a scheme."—CHARIN. *Fortis!* "Clever fellow."

20. Bentley proposed *Fortis es, si quid conere*, "You are a clever fellow, in whatever you really attempt." Parry's emendation is very elegant and probable, *Scin' quid conere*, "Be sure you know what you you're attempting:" like *ἀπ' οἰσθ' οὐδὲ προσέρεν.*" He compares Rudens III. v. 18, *Tange, sed scin' quomodo?* Pænul. I. ii. 162.—*Scio quid conere* must be given up, and either of these solutions adopted. We prefer the last as the least alteration.—*Effectum reddam*, i. q. efficiam. Compare IV. i. 61, *Inventum dabo.*

22, 23. *Dies hic mi, &c.*, "I fear this day won't suffice for carrying out (my scheme): that you may not suppose I'm at leisure now for talking. So be off with you hence, for you hinder me."—*Vos amolimini, i. e. abite.* Cf. Phorm. III. iii. 34, *Modo te hinc amove.*

25. *Verum vis dicam*, "Do you wish me to tell you the truth?" Davus had only intended a gentle hint to Charinus to be off; and he, prosy fellow, begins a long-winded speech. This will explain the following words.—*Immo etiam*, "Nay, rather, (instead of a plain answer) he's opening the commencement of a long narration to me." "Now for a tedious tale," Colman.—With *Quid me fiet* (in ver. 26) compare III. v. 8.

27. *Quod tibi dieculam addo*, "that I extend a respite to you, for ~~as~~

long as I put off the wedding for Pamphilus." "Diecula," diminutive of "dies." Parry quotes Plaut. *Pseudol.* I. v. 88, where "diecula" is used in the same sense.—*Quantum* = in quantum.

28. *Quid ergo?* (quæris, scil.)

29. *Huc face ut ad me venias*, "Take care to come hither to my house." With *ad me*, compare "apud me," in Catull.; "a Glycerio," above, &c. Charinus's house is supposed to be on the stage.—*Siquid poteris*, "if you at all succeed.

30. *Age veniam*, "Well, well, I'll come."

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#### ACTUS IV.—SC. III.

To Mysis soliloquising, enter Davus with the baby, which he persuades her to lay before Simo's door. Chremes suddenly appears, and Davus changes his plan, pretending to have come without the child, which Mysis is holding in utter ignorance what Davus is going to do.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Nihilne, &c.*, "Can it be that nothing's sure to any man?" Menander, *βέβαιον οὐδὲν ἐν βίῳ δοκεῖ πέλειν*.—*Proprium* is "sure and inalienable, as it were." Ruhnken quotes Nepos, *Thrasybul.* 4, *Parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt*. And Parry, *Plaut. Mostell.* I. iii. 68, *Illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita*.—*Vestram fidem* (testor sc.).

3. *In quovis loco*, "on every occasion." See *Adelph.* II. ii. 8, *Pecuniam in loco negligere*.—In v. 5, *facile*, is i. q. *liquido*, "plainly," "without doubt." Eun. IV. iii. 6, *Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico*.—*Hic*, "under present circumstances."—*Illi*, "In former times," before Pamphilus loved her.

7. *Opus est tuā mihi*, &c., "Now, Mysis, I have need of the display of all your memory and adroitness in this business." Most commentators take *exprompta* for "promptā" "paratā," as a mere adjective; but surely it is a kindred construction to the frequent, *Opus est facto, maturato, &c.*, the participial ablative; which is often varied by the substantive combined with the participle, e. g. *Opus est Hirtio convento*. *Cic. ad Att. x. 4*. See *Madv.* 266, obs. Bentley needlessly read *malitid* instead of *memorid*.

11. *Ex arā hinc*, &c., "Take you herbs from hence from the altar (of Apollo), and lay it under him." There were two altars on the stage, one to Apollo, or Bacchus, according as the play was a comedy or a tragedy and the other to the god or goddess of the particular festival: (here, at the Megalensian games, to the goddess-mother, Cybele).—*Verbenas* is explained by Ruhnken to mean all herbs from a sacred enclosure, or boughs of trees consecrated to the gods, as laurel, olive, myrtle-branches.

13, 14. *Quia, si forte opus sit*, &c., "Because, if haply I have need of an oath to my master that I did not place it there, I may then be able to give it conscientiously." Bentley read "jurato," against *which*, the sense of all MSS. but one, he says, is unanimous. We

may retain *jurandum*, in the sense of *jusjurandum*, as Donatus did; which will be the nominative to *opus sit*, opus being taken adjectively.—*Liquido* = sine fraude. Parry compares Cicero in *Verrem*, II. iv. 56, *Aliquid liquido confirmare*. Gronovius quotes Ovid. *Ex Ponto*, III. iii. 49, *Liquido juratus dicere possis*; and IV. vi. 21. See also the use of *liquet*, in *Ter. Eun.* II. iii. 40, *Mihi liquet dejerare*.

15. *Nova religio*, “novel scruples of conscience. Cf. *Heaut.* II. i. 16.

18. *Repudio*, “I reject,” (spurn with the foot, lit.) *th. pudio*. Compare *tri-podium* = *triplex pulsatio* (Donaldson’s *Varronianus*, p. 226). *Hor. Od.* III. xviii. 15, *Pepulisse terram Ter pede*.—*Intenderam* is a metaphor from the archer.—*Quoque*, in ver. 19, seems to continue the interrupted sentence, *Sponsa pater intervenit*.

23. *Aut tu plus vides*. Bentley read, “ut tu plus vides,” “as you’re wiser than I am.” But *aut* will stand, coupling *vides* to *siguid est*. For *plus video* = *sapio*; see *Heaut.* III. i. 98, *Aliena ut melius videant quam sua*.

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#### ACTUS IV.—SC. IV.

**CHREMES**, returning to Simo’s house to announce that all is ready for the marriage, comes upon Mysis and the baby. From Mysis, whom he questions, he gets no answer, and so retires to listen to the dispute between Davus and Mysis; from whose conversation he arrives at the fact that the child is that of Pamphilus, though Davus pretends not to believe it. He hurries off to Simo, to break off the nuptials again, while Davus remains on the stage to explain his conduct to Mysis.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Opus*, used adjectively, as in II. i. 37.

6. *Quid illic hominum litigant?* “What a lot of men are quarrelling there?” *Quid hominum* is in effect equivalent to “*quot homines*,” hence the plural verb. Gronovius compares *Plaut. Pænul.* III. iii. 5. *Sed quid* *huc tantum hominum incedunt?* *Ecquidnam afferunt?* *Tum annona cara est*, “Oh, to be sure, the market’s up.”—*Quid dicam aliud, nescio*, “What more to say, I don’t know” (aside to the audience).

8. *Quæ hæc est fabula?* “What farce is this?” Colman.

12. *Dictura est quod rogo?* “Are you going to say what I ask?”—*Au* is an expression of confusion. Davus then, aside, motions Mysis to come nearer to the right, so as to be more out of Chremes’s way, and to hear any aside speeches.

13. *Deliras*, “You’re mad.”—*Non tute ipse* (aside), “did not you bring it yourself?”

*Verbum si mihi . . . faxis cave*, “beware of saying one word to me beyond what I ask you.” Bentley omitted *si*, to make the passage bear this interpretation, of which it seems capable with *si* retained. But the more general way of translating the passage as it stands, is that of Parry, and most modern editors, “If you say a single word more than I ask you, beware.”

15. *Male dicas!* "Do you threaten me?" For *Hahahæ*, read *Attatae*!

16. *Mulier . . . meretrix*. Cf. Plaut. Menæch. 178, *Meretrices mulieres*. Ibid. 8, *Homines captivos*. Aristoph. Ran. 1008, *Ἄνθροι παιῆται*. See also below V. i. 9, *Homini adolescentulo*. In v. 17, *Ab Andriæ* is i. q. *Andriæ*, or *ex ædibus Andriæ*. So *ā nobis* in ver. 15, and constantly above.

19. *In quibus sic illudatis*. More usual would be "in quo." Eun. V. iv. 20.

20. *Propera adeo*, "Just make haste," &c.—*Excessis*, i. q. *excesseris*: as *faxis* in ver. 14, for "feceris;" "surrexe" for "surrexisse." See Madvig. Gram. 115 f. The 20th line is addressed openly to Mysis; the 21st is an aside to Mysis, contradicting the order.

22. *Di te eradicent*; cf. Heaut. III. iii. 28; "The gods outroot you."

24. *Cujum puerum*. Compare Virg. Ecl. iii. 1, *Cujum pecus*. *Quoium* is the old Latin for *cujum*.

25. *Mitte id quod scio*, "A truce to what I know;" this is said in a low voice to Mysis.—*Quoivs* (h. e. *cujus*) *nostri*? "Of which of our family?" Engraphius seems to have read, *Cujus? nostri?* "Whose? ours?" which is more satisfactory. See Madvig. sect. 297, c, on the use of *nostrum* and *nostri*.

29. *Quemne ego*, &c., "What! the babe whom I yesterday saw carried to your house at even?" Ruhnken, for the use of *ne*, here quotes Catull. lxv. 180, *An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui*, &c. See also Hor. Sat. I. x. 21; Terent. Adelph. II. iii. 9; Plaut. Mil. Glor. 13, *Quemne ego servavi*, &c.

30. *Vidi Cantharam suffarinatam*, "Yes, it's true. I saw Canthara stuffed out," i. e. with a bundle under her dress. Plaut. Curcul. II. iii. 10, *Qui incedunt suffarinati cum libris*, i. e. with books under their cloaks.

32. *Aliquot adfuerunt liberae*. The testimony of free persons would avail to prove a birth. Slaves were excluded from the right of bearing witness in the courts. Terence here, says Donatus, follows Roman customs.

34. *Chremes*, &c. This is spoken by Davus, as if from the mouth of Mysis, in mimicry of her. "Chremes, says she to herself, if he sees the child exposed before the house, won't give his daughter."

36. *Non hercle faciet*, "No, that he won't."—*pervolvam*, "I'll roll you about," a word rarely used.

40. *Fallacia Alia aliam trudit*, "One trick thrusts on another." "One crafty device bringeth in another:" Cooper's Thesaurus. Compare Hor. Od. II. xviii. 15, *Truditur dies die*.—*Coactus legibus*. An Athenian offering violence to a citizen, was compelled by the laws to marry her. Comp. Adelph. IV. vii. 7, *Hoc peccatum in virginem est civem*. Phorm. II. iii. 91, 92, referred to by Goveanus.

43. *Jocularium in malum*, "into a droll scrape." Phorm. I. ii. 84, *Jocularem audaciam*. Cic. de Fato, 8, *Jocularem licentiam*. Plaut. Mercator. V. iv. 33, *Sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi*. It is properly explained by Ruhnken, *risu et joco dignum*. In the next verse, *Per tempus* is i. q. *tempestivè*. See Plaut. Menæchm. 63 (Hildyard, Glossary) Hecyra, IV. iii. 16.

45. *Anne hæc tu omnia?* This is Bentley's reading, though the

ordinary reading "ah, n̄e tu omnia?" "Ah, you've heard all, have you?" would yield a good sense.

47. *In cruciatum*, "to the rack," in order to extract the truth.

48. *Hic est ille*: (to Mysis) "This is the gentleman; don't suppose it was Davus only that you were hoaxing." Cf. Eun. IV. vi. 14, *Hæc ea est.*

50. *Ne me attigas*. So Bentley reads, and he is followed here by Parry and most editors, to avoid the introduction of an Iambic Tetrameter among all these Trimeters. *Attigas* is the old form for *attigas*, and its simple form remains in "Si me tagis," Plaut. *Asinari*. II. ii. 106. Plaut. in *Epid.* V. ii. 58, has *Ne attigas*. Bentley supposes Davus was going to pacify Mysis with a kiss. V. 51 is a case of aposiopesis.

53. *Socer*, "the father-in-law elect," the father of the bride that is to be. So in Virg. *Ecl.* viii. 18, "conjugis" is used of the wife who was to be, or wished to be. See *ibid.* v. 30, *Sparge, marite, nuces*; and *Aen.* ii. 344, *Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat.*

54. *Prediceres*, imperfect for pluperfect, "You should have told me this before." Parry quotes Virgil, *Aeneid.* viii. 643, *At tu dictis, Albane, maneres.* — *Paulum interesse*, "Think you it's of little moment whether you do all in sincerity, as nature dictates, or after premeditation." Bentley, for *paulum* read "hilum" (*Lucret.* iii. 881), quite unnecessarily. — *Ex animo* is like *ex tempore, ex voto, &c.*, cf. *Adelph.* I. i. 47; V. vii. 21, *De industrid*, "of set purpose."

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#### ACTUS IV.—SC. V.

ENTER Crito of Andros, a cousin of Chrysis, who has come as next of kin, to claim her property. He inquires of Mysis the way to the house of Chrysis, and there is a mutual recognition. He asks whether Glycerium has found her parents, and on receiving an answer in the negative, he reasons with himself as to the uselessness of the journey he has taken to claim goods, which a reputed sister of the deceased would, by popular feeling and apparent prior claim, succeed in holding, as he is a stranger. Mysis leads him to Glycerium, Davus following.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Platea*, from *πλατεία*, according to Donatus. It seems something like our Square.

2. *Sese* is redundant, as in Eun. *Prol.* i., *Qui placere se studeat bonis.* — *Ditias*, h. e. *divitias*. In ver. 3. there seems an ellipse of *ut* before *viveret*.

4. Property was said "redire" to the heir-at-law, there being no will. See Gronovius, who quotes Hecyr. I. ii. 97, *Moritur cognatus senex Horum, ea ad nos redibat lege hereditas.* He also quotes a passage from Cicero in *Verr.*, where "venio" is used in the same sense (II. 45).

8. *Itan Chrysis?* "Is it true that Chrysis?" He stops short to avoid

"Male ominata verba." Colman translates, "Chrysis is then—ha! *Mysis*. Yes, she has left us, poor souls."

9. *Quid vos!* "And you? How go you on here? Pretty well?" A stranger's queries.

10. *Sic* is taken by Parry to express, "so-so," "tolerably," as in Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 95, *Sic*, *tenuiter*. In that case we should punctuate between *sic* and *ut*. But, perhaps *Sic ut quimus* means only "even as," or "just as" we can.—*Aiunt* is i. q. *ut aiunt*, "as the saying is." Commentators quote from Menander, *ζωμεν γαρ, οὐχ ἡσ θέλομεν, ἀλλ' ἡσ δυνάμεθα*. Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 19, 20, Levius fit *patientia Quidquid corrigere est nefas*.

12. *Haud auspicato*, "inauspiciously," "unluckily." *Auspicato* in its primary sense, is, "after taking the auspices." For adverbs of this form see Madvig. Gr. 198, obs. 2, and footnote *r*. "Appuli" is the usual reading, which suits the word *auspicato* well. Bentley read, "attuli." For *tetulisse*, in the next verse, see Menachm. 289, Pedem . . . nunquam intro tetulit; and ibid, 532, *Tetuli pedem*. *Tetuli* is the old form for *tuli*, a kind of reduplication, traces of which are seen in "pepuli," "totondi," "tutudi," &c.

16. *Lites sequi*, h. e. *litigare*; "to engage in a suit-at-law." Compare Adelph. II. ii. 40, *Potius quam lites sequar*. Phorm. II. iii. 61, *Potius quam lites secter*. For the old reading "hic," in v. 16, Bentley replaced *id*, from four MSS.—*Grandiuscula*, in v. 19, "pretty well grown up." Parry compares the form "majuscula," in Eunuch. III. iii. 21.

20. *Me sycophantam*, &c., "that sharper as I am, I'm hunting her inheritance, being really a beggar." For the origin of this form (th. σῦκον and φαίνω), see Aristoph. *passim*, and for its applied sense of sharper or cheat, see Menachm. (Hildyard) 177, 199, 985; Curc. 465, &c. In Aulul. 603, *Sycophantia* occurs.—*Tum ipsam*, &c., "Besides I've no wish to rob her." "Lubet" is here preferable to "licet."

22. *Antiquom obtines* (morem, sc.), "You stick to the good old ways." Cf. Hecyra, V. iv. 20. "Obtinere" here = to keep, retain, as in Plaut. Mil. G. II. ii. 30, *Paret artem et disciplinam: obtineat colorem*, i. e. retineat; and so also in Ter. Adelph. V. iii. 26, &c. Goveanus proposed to introduce "morem" into the text, as others of his date were anxious to read "opportune" for "optime." He quotes several passages of Plautus, where, *Moribus antiquis, mores antiquos*, &c. occur.—*Maxime*, "by all means."—*Nolo me in tempore hoc videat senex* Before *videat* understand "ut."

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#### ACTUS V.—SC. I.

CHREMES is confirmed in his determination not to give his daughter to Pamphilus. Simo in vain urges all his old arguments, and makes out that the whole matter about the baby is a mere trick; but Chremes believes his eyes and ears, in preference to his old friend's explanations.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3. *Pæne inlusi vitam filiæ*, "I have almost fooled away my daughter's

life," Parry. He quotes Tac. Ann. xv. 42, and Hist. II. 94; in each of which "illudo" governs a dative. Ruhnken's explanation seems more satisfactory, *Feci ut fama et existimatio filiae ludibrio esset aliis*; for which sense of "illudo" see Ter. Phorm. V. vii. 22. This, too, is the view Gronovius takes.—For *vita*, meaning "all that makes life dear," see Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 74.

4. *Immo (non faciam) enim nunc.* An elliptical expression, or, perhaps, as Ruhnken explains, *enim* = *vero*. "Nay, truly, I now most particularly desire of you, and beg of you to ratify at this time by act, the kindness long since begun in words."—*Quom maxime*, Hecyr. I. ii. 40; Heaut. IV. v. 40.

8. *Remittas jam, &c.*, "You would cease at length." So Hor. Od. II. xi. 3, *Quid bellicosus Cantaber—cogitet—remittas quare.* It is used in the sense of "mittas," or "omittas," as *Omitte mirari, Mitte sectari.*—With *Homini adulescentulo*, in ver. 9, compare "Mulier meretrix," in IV. iv. 16.

11. *In seditionem*, "to domestic discords," (th. *se-do*, Parry). Ruhnken quotes Cic. Att. ii. 1, *Mulier seditiosa*, and Parry adds Plaut. Amphitr. I. ii. 15, *Tum meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet.*—*Ijus labore, &c.*, "that by trouble to her," &c. For this sense of "labor," see below, at V. ii. 29, *Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium*.

13. *Incepi*, like *Incepi adire*, at ver. 2, "I undertook it whilst circumstances allowed.—*Feras* is i. q. *feras oportet*, "You must submit to it."

14. *Hinc* is "ex hac urbe;" see I. iii. 16, *Hinc quidem senex.*—*Nos missos face* (see IV. i. 56, *Me missum face*), "Discharge us (from our promise)."

15. *Illiis* depends here on *credere*.—*Ut ne* is i. q. *ne* or *ut non*.—*Quibus id maxime utile est*, "Whose chief interest it is."

19. *Scio*, "Oh, doubtless!" ironically, as in several passages above.—*Vero vultu*, "seriously," "with serious face." Ruhnken quotes Ovid Met. xiii. 43, *Verus furor*.

21. *Credo*, "I believe you!" ironically again.

22. *Nescio qui* = *nescio quomodo*, "Somehow or other."—*Ac volui*, i. q. *perinde ac volui*, "As I wished." See Parry's note.

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### ACTUS V.—Sc. II.

ENTER Davus, full of the arrival of a foreigner to Athens, who can prove that Glycerium is an Athenian citizen. He has heard all at Glycerium's house. What business had he there, asks Simo. On his telling Crito's story, Simo in a rage orders him to be hurried off to the place of punishment, bound hand and foot; and then summond Pamphilus to him, Chremes the while vainly trying to pacify him.

Metre:—

1—15, 17, 18. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

16, 19—24. Iambic Tetrameters.

25—30. Iambic Trimeters.

3. *Commodiorem*, "More opportune."—*Non, i. q. nunquam.*—*Omnis res est jam in vado.* A metaphor from a person succeeding in getting out of deep water, to water within his depth. Gronovius quotes Plaut. Rud. I. ii. 81, At in vado est, jam facile enabit. Aulul. IV. x. 73, Jam esse in vado salutis res videtur. Something similar is the expression above at III. i. 22, Ego in portu navigo. Translate "All's now safe footing."—*Cesso adloqui?* "Why don't I speak to him?" Colman.

5. *O noster Chreme*, "Our Chremes!" A mode of address implying that, by his daughter's marriage, he would soon be one of the family.

7. *Bene sane*, &c., "Right! to be sure, that's all that's wanting now."—*Hinc*, h. e. a perficiendis nuptiis. The words are, of course, ironical.—*Etiam tu hoc responde!* "Are you going to answer me this question?" *Etiam* has the force of a scolding appeal. See Ter. Adelph. IV. ii. 11, *Etiam taces?*

9. *Tibi ergo*, "To you, I say!"

12. *Quid illum censes?* (facere), "What do you think he's doing?" Gronovius on Cucul. Plaut. I. i. 59, *Imo ut illum censes!* says that this is a formula, with which, in comedy, the narration of "res inopinata" was interrupted. He quotes Bacchid. II. ii. 30, *Imo ut eam credas!* Misera amans desiderat. Trinumm. III. iii. 83; Ter. Adelph. IV. v. 22, *Quid illas censes?*

13. *Immo vero indignum*, &c., "Nay (not so), but I'll let you hear a disgraceful piece of business." Goveanus explains *Immo vero*, "Nay, (it's no joke, but the truth is,) I'll tell you a strange story."—*Ellum* = *ecce illum*, "Look at the man!"—*Confidens* (est, sc.), &c., "he is steady (or self-possessed), and shrewd." Donatus and Ruhnken agree that "confidens" here means "constans," in a good sense. See Plaut. Capt. III. v. 8.—*Quantivis pretii*, "Worth any money;" worth anything, however much. "Quamvis," says Donatus, implies contempt; "quantivis," praise.—*Tristis*, "grave." Comp. Hor. Epist. I. xviii. 89, *Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi.*

17. *Quidnam apportas?* "What story now?" Colman. Literally, "What mean you to convey?" See above at I. i. 46, *Vereor nequid Andria adportet mali.*

20. Dromo answers from the mill (*pistrinum*), and so does not cause a new scene. So in Eun. III. iii., Pythias speaks to Chremes from the house. Compare Heautont. IV. iv., Dromo to Syrus.—*Sublimem . . . quantum potes*, "Up with this rogue, and carry him in as quickly as possible." See Adelph. III. ii. 18, *Sublimem medium arriperem*. See also note on And. I. i. 106.—For *Quantum potes*, see Eun. II. iii. 86; Phorm. IV. iii. 69. See also Plaut. Menach. (Hildyard) 340, and Aulul. 80, *Quantum potero*. The reading, "quantum potest," is preferred, and strongly paralleled by Goveanus.

21. *Rape*, "Away with him."

22. *Nil audio*, "I'll hear nothing," the present for the future, as we have seen above.—*Ego jam te commotum reddam*, "I'll soon make you stir. I'll soon quicken you;" alluding to Davus having said in the first line, "animo otioso," &c. Compare Heaut. IV. iv. 8, *Dormiunt, pol ego istos commovebo*. The opposite to "commotum reddam" occurs in Eun. II. ii. 46, *Quietum reddam*, "I'll quiet you!"—*Tamen etsi hoc verumst?* "What, although this be true?" SIMO. *Tamen*, "Yes, even although it be."

24. *Quadrupedem constringito*, "Bind him hand and foot," h. e. like a four-footed beast; according to the Attic punishment *κυφωνισμός*, whereby legs and hands were bound to a *κύφων* or collar fastened round the neck.

27. *Et illi patrem*, "And [I'll show] him [what a risk it is to deceive] a father." *Illi*, of course, is Pamphilus.

29. For *laborem* here, see above, V. i. 12; Heaut. I. i. 30, *Siquid laboris est, nolle*.

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### ACTUS V.—Sc. III.

PAMPHILUS faces his father, and is met by a torrent of reproaches and accusations; among others, Simo charges him with having suborned Crito to prove the citizenship of Glycerium. The son confesses his love, and only begs that Crito may be heard, who will show that there is no collusion, and clear up all.

Metre:—

1—24. Iambic Trimeter.

25—32. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Omnium*, an aposiopesis. Understand "nequissime!"—*Mitte*, i. q. *omittre*, or, as we had in V. i. 8, *Remittas* jam me onerare injuriis.

3. *Gravius*, sc. quam ejus facta mereantur, "too severe." See Adelph. I. ii. 60, *Nolo in illum gravius dicere*.—*Ingentem confidentiam*, in ver. 5, is "amazing impudence. *Confidentiam* here is used in a bad sense, not as in V. ii. 14.

8. *Adeone*, &c., was the reading of some MSS., which Bentley, after Faernus, changed into "adeo," for the sake of the metre. Construe, "To think a man could be weak-minded enough," &c.—*impotens* = *ἀκρατης*. Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 130, *Novi quam solens esse impotens. Tamen*, in ver. 10, is like *δύως*, in the Greek Tragic Poets at the close of a verse. Pericles passed a law against marriages with foreigners; hence *legem* in ver. 9.

12. *Olim istuc, olim*. For this forcible repetition at the opening of a sentence, Donatus aptly compares Virg. *Æn.* ii. 602, *Divum inclemantia, divum Has evertit opes*.—*Aliquo pacto*, "Somehow, no matter how."

14. *Eodem die istuc verbum rere in te accidit*, "On that same day that word of yours, 'miserum,' was truly applicable to you." For *valeat*, in ver. 18, "Good-bye to him," said in irony, see IV. ii. 13.

19. *Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris*. *Hujus* is said *δεικτικῶς*, the speaker, perhaps, rapping his chest as he speaks, "As though you wanted such a father as me." See II. i. 10.

20. For *invenire uxorem*, Gronovius quotes II. iii. 22; III. iii. 39. Parry, on "liberi inventi," shows that the plural was used even if there were but one child, because the singular of "liberi" is not found in older authors. See Heaut. I. i. 99; Hecyr. II. i. 15.

21. *Viceris*, "Have it your own way!" A reluctant concession (See Madvig. 340, obs. 4). Gronovius compares Sueton. J. Caesar. 1,

*Satis constat Syllam proclamassem—vincerent ac sibi haberent.* Caesar B. G. v. 30, *Vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus.* Ovid. Met. viii. 509, *Me miseram! male vincetis: sed vincite fratres.*

26. *Dedo,* “I place myself in your hands;” said of surrendering at discretion.

27. *Hanc amittere.* Bentley read, after Faernus, “*Hanc vis mittere,*” saying that “*Uxor amittitur, jam domum ducta: mittitur quae nondum ducta est.*” *Mitto* said of a mistress, *amitto* of a wife. But, *amittere*, “to discard,” i. q. *dimittere*, will stand; see Phorm. I. ii. 91.

28. *Adlegatum,* “suborned.” Plaut. Cas. Prol. 52, *Pater adlegavit villicum, qui posceret Sibi istam uxorem:* and ibid. 55, *Filius autem armigerum adlegavit suum.* It is sometimes used in a good sense, as in. Cic. pro Roscio Amerino, 9, *Chrysogonus . . . homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui peterent, &c.* With *Sine me expurgem,* “Allow me to clear myself,” where “ut,” is omitted, compare just above at ver. 24, *At tandem dicat sine.* In the next line, *Adducas!* is an angry exclamation of Simo, “Bring him hither, indeed!”

30. *Da veniam,* “Grant this request.” See Hecyr. IV. ii. 29, *Da veniam hanc mihi.*—*Sine te hoc exorem,* see above at 29. For “*exoro*” see III. iv. 13.

31. *Comperiar,* according to some, is deponent here, as in Sall. Jugurth. 45. But this is not necessary.—*Me* may be considered as redundant before *falli.*

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#### ACTUS V.—SC. IV.

THE introduction of Crito clears up the mystery of Glycerium, and he is recognised by Chremes as an old acquaintance. This, however, does not the less shake Simo's belief that his story is a fabrication. Crito then goes into details, and shows that Glycerium is Chremes' own daughter Pasibula, who had been shipwrecked off Andros, with her uncle Phania of Rhamnus. Simo is convinced. Chremes consents to the union of Pamphilus with his new-found daughter, and Davus is released from durance.

Metre:—

1—25. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

26—53. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Ut faciam, i. e., to explain matters to Simo's satisfaction.*—*Quod ipsi cupio Glycerio,* “because I am kindly disposed to Glycerium herself.” For this uncommon use of *cupio* with a dative, Parry quotes Caesar. B. G. i. 18, *Favere et cupere Helvetiis;* and Cic. ad Fam. ii. 15. We may add Cic. ad Quintum Fratrem, *Ego Fundano non cupio! Non amicus sum? Nemo magis.*

4. *Quid tu Athenas insolens* (advenisti, sc.). *Insolens,* “contrary to your wont.” Cf. Hor. Od. I. v. 7; Caesar. de B. C. ii. 36, *Insolens belli.* Sallust. Cat. 3, *Insolens malarum artium.*—*Evenit,* “It has so chanced.”

5. *Paratus.* i. q. “meditatus” at II. iv. 3, “primeā.” So Phorm. II. iii.

80, Itan' es paratus facere me adversum. For *quā re* Bentley reads *quā de re*, which, for the sake of metre should be adopted.

8. *Facias* (oportet, sc.), "Ought you to do these things with impunity?" — *Hic*, at Athens.—*In fraudem inlicis*, "tempt into mischief." Cf. Virg. *Aen.* x. 72, *Quis deus in fraudem, &c.*: and Servius, on that passage. Bentley omits the note of interrogation at *inlicis*, and places a comma at *solllicitando*.—*Lactas*, cf. IV. i. 24.

10. *Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas*, "Cement (solder-up, Colman) illicit loves by marriage." Gronovius gives several instances of the use of this word, a favourite of his, by Cicero. Cic. de Orat. i. 42; Philipp. iii. 11; De Senect. xx.—*Metuo ut substet hospes*, "I fear the stranger won't stand this," or "stand his ground."

12, 13. *Hic vir sit bonus?* *Itane attemperate, &c.*, "He a good man!" (Supply *Potestne esse ut.*) For *venit*, Bentley reads *evenit*. "Has it chanced so very opportunely, that he came to-day at the very time of the wedding;" the ordinary reading, however, will stand.

15. *Habeo pro ed re illum quod moneam probe*, "Were it not for fear of my father, I've a good hint to give him on that matter."—*Illum quod*, double accusatives after *moneo*.—*Sic, Crito, est hic*, "It's his way, Crito." See Plaut. *Amphit.* II. i. 57, *Sic sum ut vides*.—*Mitte*, "overlook it," "let it pass."—*Videat qui siet*, "Let him look to his ways"—*Ego istae moveo aut curo!* "Am I the mover, I the interested party in those (family matters) of yours?" Ov. A. A. ii. 575, *Quam mala, Sol, exempla moves*.

19. Read with Bentley "audierim," from Phania, to wit.

21. *Forte applicat . . . ad . . . patrem*, sc., "As luck would have it, he attaches himself to the father of Chrysis." For the phrase, see Ter. *Heaut.* II. iv. 13, *Hi se ad vos applicant*. Plaut. *Mensechm.* 256 (Hildyard). From Cicero de Orat. i. 39, it seems that such a patron as the father of Chrysis would become to the shipwrecked stranger, had a claim on him, and on his property, if he died intestate.—*Itan' vero obturbat?* "Is he then to interrupt thus?" So Plaut. *Poen.* I. ii. 49, *Sine tamen, ne me obturba; ac tace*.

23. We adopt here Bentley's reading. *Perge tu.* Cr. *Is mihi cognatus fuit, &c.*, "His entertainer was my kinsman."

25. Cr. *Nomen tam cito!* (Can I recal) his name so quickly? Pa. *It was Phania.* Ch. *Hem, perii!* "What? Phania. I'm lost in wonder." For this sense of *perii*, see Eun. II. iii. 68, *Perii! nunquamne etiam me illam vidisse.* Crito goes on, *Verum hercle, &c.*, "Well, I verily believe it was Phania: of this I'm sure, he used to say he was of the deme Rhamnus." This was a deme of the tribe Cœantis.

30. *Arrige auris*, a metaphor from beasts roused by sudden sounds. See Virg. *Aen.* i. 152, *Arrectisque auribus adstant*. Plaut. *Rud.* V. ii. 6. In the next line we have *Noran* and *scio* distinguished; "I knew Phania, and am aware he was your brother."

32. *Is hinc bellum fugiens*, "He fleeing hence to avoid the war."

33. *Postilla*, i. q. *postea*. See Ter. *Phorm.* II. ii. 33, *Postilla ludas licet.* *Heaut.* III. i. 33; Plaut. *Mensech.* (Hildyard's Gloss.), 256; Curc. 530, &c.—*Quid illo sit factum*, another form of the phrase, "quid *de illo* sit factum." Compare Plaut. *Epid.* I. ii. 48, *Quid illa fiet fidicina igitur?* Ter. *Phorm.* I. ii. 87, *O Geta, quid te futurum est.* Cf. above, III. v. 7; IV. ii. 26.—*Vix sum apud me*, "I am scarce

master of my senses.' So Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* IV. viii. 36, *Sumne ego apud me?*

35. *Mirando h̄c tanto, tam repentinō bono*, "While I marvel at this so great, so sudden blessing." *Mirando* is the gerundive, denoting the *trauner* (*while, so that something occurs at the same time*), See Madvig. Gr. 416, obs. 1.—*Multimodis*, "For many reasons." See Heaut. II. iii. 79; Phorm. III. i. 1.

37. *Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat*, "But I have still one doubt left." Festus defines *scrupulus* to be "saxum asperum et difficile contractatu." Hence *scrupulus*, "a pebble," hurting the foot in walking; and in a secondary sense, a difficulty or doubt. Cic. ad Att. i. 18, *Aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo*. Plin. Ep. vi. 8, *Exime hunc illi scrupulum*. Ter. Phorm. V. viii. 30; Adelph. II. ii. 20, *Injici scrupulum homini*.

38. *Dignus es, Cum tuā religione, odium*, Such appears to be the best accredited MSS. reading, which involves the difficulty of *odium*, an accusative after *dignus*, which governs the ablative. Parry takes *dignus* to be i. q. *meritus*, and so to govern an accusative, as in Phorm. III. ii. 34, *Di tibi omnes, id quod es dignus duint*: but there the relative may be the accusative, as attracted to the case of the antecedent; and at Plaut. Capt. V. ii. 16, and Pseud. IV. i. 26, *Nam si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent*. Still it seems safer with Ruhnken to take *odium* as the abstract for the concrete, and to consider the ablative of the rate of value, at which Chremes is rated, to be omitted by aposiopesis—"You deserve, hateful fellow, with those scruples of yours,"—This is not very satisfactory, but it is hard to find an exact parallel to *odium* governed by *dignus*, among those cited by Parry, and Smith's Lexicon.—*Nodum in scirpo queris*, "You look for a knot in a bulrush:" a proverb, of attempting impossibilities. See Plaut. Menæchm. 164 (Hildyard), *In scirpo nodum queris*. Aulul. IV. i. 9, *Scirpea ratis*. Festus, according to Gronovius, quotes a line of Ennius, *Quærunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum*.

41. *Quom ego possem . . . mihi*, "When I can minister to the cure myself," Colman.—*Quod queris* in ver. 42, is i. q. nomen *quod queris*.

46. *De uxore*, "As regards the wife." So in Adelph. II. i. 50, *De argento, somnium*.—*Ita ut possedi*, "As I've possessed myself of her, will Chremes make no alteration," i. e., will he confirm the marriage? If we read a note of interrogation, we must suppose the present *mutat* to be for the future. *Possedi*, says Parry, is language borrowed from land, or house, where, in case of a disputed claim, the actual occupant was protected by the interdictum, "Uti possidetis," till the claim was settled.

47. *Nempe*, "That's just what I mean."—*Id scilicet*, "Yes, to be sure."

48. *Accipio*, "Agreed!" The legal formula. See I. i. 52.—*Trans-ferri*, "to be carried across;" (for she had just been confined.)—*Non potest* (*fieri, scil.*).

51. *Magis ex sese*, "More pertaining to himself." Heaut. I. ii. 36, *Tibi quod ex usu siet*.

52. *Haud ita jussi*, "I did not so order," viz, that he should not *not* be *recte rinctus*. There is an ambiguity intended in the word "tocte," on which Simo, *restored to good humour, puns*. Pamphilus

says "recte," in the sense of "fairly," "justly." Simo takes it to mean, "properly," "duly," "thoroughly." Others read "at" for haud.

## ACTUS V.—Sc. V.

CHARINUS appears on the stage again; and finds Pamphilus soliloquising on his good fortune, and only wanting some one to tell it to. Davus enters in the nick of time to be his confidant.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Proviso*, "I am come forth to see," Prodo ut videam. See Adelph. V. vi. 1, Ego hinc ad vos proviso.

2. *At mihi nunc sic esse hoc verum lubet*, "But now I'm pleased that it is true thus." Bentley reads, "liquet," for *lubet*, with great probability. The sense educed by reading *lubet*, is not to me satisfactory. If we read *liquet*, translate, "But now 'tis plain to me that this is real.

3. Pamphilus broaches Epicurean doctrines. *Propriae*, "lasting," Cf. IV. iii. 1, above.—*Nam mi immortalitas*, &c. Colman, in his translation, borrows here from Shakespeare's Othello, the line,

"My soul hath her content so absolute," &c.

Act ii. sc. i.

Parry quotes the passage, and adds Eun. III. v. 3, 4.

5. *Mihi... dari* (obviam, sc.), "To present himself to me." See Eun. IV. iii. 5, Qui nunc si detur mihi.

8. *Mea solide solum gavisurum gaudia*. *Hunc solum* seems to mean, "he of all others." *Solide gavisurum*, "will thoroughly, sincerely rejoice;" will feel unmixed pleasure. The root of *solidus* is, perhaps, "solus." For similar uses of the adjective *solidus*, see above IV. i. 23, and Eun. V. ii. 32. *Solidum* beneficium. For the cognate accusative, in *gaudere gaudium*, Gronovius, on this passage, gives a rich store of parallels, e. g. Cic. ad Fam. Lib. viii. Ep. 2, Ut suum gaudium gauderemus. Plaut. Pers. I. i. 7, Serviro volt bene servus servitutem. Rudens II, vi. 24, Cœnam cœnavi tuam. Pugnare pugnam. Lucil. and Plaut. Pseud. I. v. 110; Liv. viii. 39, Bellare bellum; ix. 10, Nocere noxam. Plaut. M. G. II. iv. 47, Somnium quam simile somniavit. Ter. Eun. III. v. 38, Luserat jam olim ille ludum, &c.

## ACTUS V.—Sc. VI.

CHARINUS overhears the conversation between Davus and Pamphilus on the happy termination of the latter's difficulties. Charinus begs Pamphilus to help him to secure the consent of Chremes to his wed-ding Philumena.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

3. *Nactus*. Nancisor, apiscor, potior, are used of bad luck as well as good, as Ruhnken shows from Phorm. III. iii. 10; Phorm. III. i. 5, &c. Gronovius quotes Corn. Nep. in Att. c. 21, *Nactus est morbum quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt*.

6. *Pater amicus summus nobis*, “Her father is our most near friend,” Colman. In ver. 7, the oldest MSS. are in favour of *jam uxorem*. Several editors read “eam,”—*Num ille somnial*, &c. Cf. Virg. Ecl. viii. 108, *Credimus, an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?*

9. *Solus est quem diligent Di*, “He is the special object of the love of the gods.” Commentators quote Menander, *ἢ οἴθεοι φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκειν*. If we read “est,” it can scarcely be, but that we must suppose the child dead; an unsatisfactory solution surely. Bentley read, “ea,” i. e. “Don't talk of the child, you are the gods' special favourite.” See Phorm. V. vi. 14. If we read, “*Solus est, quem diligent Di*,” the meaning may be, “Say no more! He's quite worthy to be a special pet of the Gods!” a sort of ancient form of “Lord love him!”

11. *Me in tuis secundis (rebus) respice*. “Don't forget me in your good fortunes.” Gronovius compares Plaut. Bacch. IV. iii. 24, *Tace modo, Deus nos aliquis respiciet*. Poen. I. ii. 197; Rudens. V. ii. 29; Martial. X. x. 5, *Qui me respiciat, dominum regemque vocabo*.

13. *Adeo longum est nos illum expectare*, &c., “It's so long for us to wait till he comes forth.” Gronovius says that, “*adeo longum est*” is elegantly put for “nimis multum temporis intercedet.”

15. *Auferant*. Ruhnken properly interprets this of Glycerium being carried across: see V. iv. 49, *Huc transferri jubes?* There seems no reason for referring it to the pretended abduction of brides, in allusion to the rape of the Sabine women; respecting which custom, see Catul. LXI. 3. and 166, 167.—*Intus despondebitur*, “The espousals will be within.” Many MSS. have  $\Omega$  before *Plaudite*; perhaps a corruption of  $\Omega$  A., for Cantor, which Bentley reads, and we retain here. Hor. A. P. 154, *Donec cantor “vos plaudite” dicat*. Modern editors omit the “*Alter exitus Andriæ*,” which is manifestly spurious.

# HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS

P. TERENTI.

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GRÆCA MENANDRV, ACTA LVDIS MEGALENSIBUS, L. COR-  
NELIO LENTVLO, L. VALERIO FLACCO, ÆD. CVR, EGIT AM-  
BIVIVS TVRPPIO, MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI, ACTA PRIMVM  
TIBIIS INPARIBVS DEINDE DVABVS DEXTRIS FACTAST TERTIA  
MA IVVENTIO TI SEMPRONIO COS.

## C. SVLPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

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In militiam proficisci gnatum Cliniam  
Amantem Antiphilam compulit durus pater,  
Animique sese angebat facti paenitens.  
Mox ut reuersust, clam patrem deuortitur  
Ad Clitiphonem : is amabat scortum Bacchidem.  
Cum arcesseret cupitam Antiphilam Clinia,  
Vt eius Bacchis uenit amica ac seruole  
Habitum gerens Antiphila : factum id quo patrem  
Suum celaret Clitipho. hic technis Syri  
Decem minas meretriculæ aufert a sene.  
Antiphila Clitiphonis reperitur soror :  
Hanc Clinia, aliam Clitipho uxorem accipit.

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## P E R S O N Æ.

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CHREMES SENEX.  
MENEDEMVS SENEX.  
CLITIPHO ADVLESCENS.  
CLINIA ADVLESCENS.  
SYRVS SERVOS.  
DROMO SERVOS.  
BACCHIS MERETRIX.  
ANTIPHILA MVLIER.  
SOSTRATA MATRONA.  
NVTRIX.  
PHRYGIA ANCILLA.

## P R O L O G U S.

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Nequoi sit uostrum mirum, quor partis seni  
Poeta dederit, quæ sunt adulescentium,  
Id primum dicam, deinde quod ueni eloquar.  
Ex integra Græca integrum comoediam  
Hodie sum acturus Heautontimorumenon.  
Duplex quæ ex arguento facta est simplici.  
Nouam esse ostendi et quæ esset : nunc qui scripserit  
Et quoia Græca sit, ni partem maxumam  
Existumarem scire uostrum, id dicerem.  
Nunc quamobrem has partis didicerim paucis dabo. 10  
Oratorem esse uoluit me, non prologum :  
Vostrum iudicium fecit : me actorem dedit,  
Si hic actor tantum poterit a facundia,  
Quantum ille potuit cogitare commode,  
Qui orationem hanc scripsit, quam dicturus sun. 15  
Nam quod rumores distulerunt maliuoli,  
Multas contaminasse Græcas, dum facit  
Paucas Latinas : factum id esse hic non negat,  
Neque se pigere et deinde facturum autumat.  
Habet bonorum exemplum, quo exemplo sibi 20  
Licere id facere quod illi fecerunt putat.  
Tum quod maliuolus uetus poeta dictitat,  
Repente ad studium hunc se adplicasse musicum,  
Amicum ingenio fretum, haud natura sua :  
Arbitrium uostrum, uostra existumatio 25

Valebit. quamobrem omnis uos oratos uolo,  
 Ne plus iniquom possit quam æquom oratio.  
 Facite æqui sitis : date crescendi copiam,  
 Nouarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam  
 Sine uitiis : ne ille pro se dictum existumet,  
 Qui nuper fecit seruo currenti in uia  
 Decesse populum : quor insano seruiat ?  
 De illius peccatis plura dicet, quom dabit  
 Alias nouas, nisi finem maledictis facit.  
 Adeste æquo animo : date potestatem mihi  
 Statariam agere ut liceat per silentium ;  
 Ne semper seruos currens, iratus senex,  
 Edax parasitus, sycophanta autem in pudens,  
 Auarus leno, adsidue agendi sint mihi  
 Clamore summo, cum labore maxumo.  
 Mea causa causam hanc iustum esse animum inducite,  
 Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi.  
 Nam nunc nouas qui scribunt, nil parcunt seni :  
 Siquæ laboriosast, ad me curritur :  
 Si lenis est, ad alium defertur gregem.  
 In hac est pura oratio. experimini,  
 In utramque partem ingenium quid possit meum.  
 Si numquam auare pretium statui arti meæ  
 Et eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maxumum,  
 Quam maxume seruire uostris commodis :  
 Exemplum statuite in me, ut adulescentuli  
 Vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi.

# HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS.

P. TERENTI.

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## ACTVS I.—SCEN. I.

CHREMES. MENEDEMVS.

Ch. Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodumst  
Inde adeo quom agrum in proxumo hic mercatus es  
Nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit :  
Tamen uel uirtus tua me uel uicinitas,  
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitæ puto,  
Facit ut te audacter moneam et familiariter,  
Quod mihi uidere præter æstatem tuam  
Facere et præter quam res te adhortatur tua.  
Nam pro deum atque hominum fidem, quid uis tibi ?  
Quid quæris ? annos sexaginta natus es, 10  
Aut plus eo, ut conicio ; agrum his regionibus  
Meliorem neque preti maioris nemo habet ;  
Seroos compluris : proinde quasi nemo siet,  
Ita tute attente illorum officia fungere.  
Numquam tam mane egredior neque tam uesperi  
Domum reuortor, quin te in fundo conspicer  
Fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre. denique  
Nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis.  
Hæc non uoluptati tibi esse satis certo scio.

‘ At enim’ dices ‘ quantum hic operis fiat poenit. ’  
 Quod in opere faciendo operæ consumis tūs,  
 Si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas.

ME. Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi,  
 Alienæ ut cures eaque nil quæ ad te attinent?

CH. Homo sum : humani nil a me alienum puto.  
 Vel me monere hoc uel percontari puta :  
 Rectumst? ego ut faciam ; non est? te ut deterream.

ME. Mihi sic est usus : tibi ut opus factost, face.

CH. An quicquamst usus homini, se ut cruciet? ME. Mihi.

CH. Siquid laborist, nollem : sed quid istuc malist?  
 Queso, quid de te tantum meruisti? ME. Eheu.

CH. Ne lacruma, atque istuc, quidquid est, fac me ut  
 sciām :

Ne retice, ne uerere, crede inquam mihi :  
 Aut consolando aut consilio aut re iuuero.

ME. Scire hoc uis? CH. Hac quidem causa, qua dixi tibi. 35

ME. Dicetur. CH. At istos rastros interea tamen  
 Adpone, ne labora. ME. Minume. CH. Quam rem agis?  
 ME. Sine me uaciuom tempus nequod dem mihi  
 Laboris. CH. Non sinam, inquam. ME. Ah, non sequom  
 facis.

CH. Hui, tam grauis hos, queso? ME. Sic meritumst  
 meum. 40

CH. Nunc loquere. ME. Filium unicum adulescentulum  
 Habeo. ah, quid dixi? habere me? immo habui, Chreme :  
 Nunc habeam necne incertumst. CH. Quid ita istuc? ME.  
 Scies.

Est e Corinþo hic aduena anus paupercula :  
 Eius filiam ille amare coepit perdite, 45  
 Prope iam ut pro uxore haberet : hæc clam me omnia.  
 Vbi rem resciui, coepi non humanitus

Neque ut animum decuit ægrotum adulescentuli  
 Tractare, sed ui et uia peruolgata patrum.  
 Cotidie accusabam : 'hem, tibine hæc diutius  
 Licere speras facere me uiuo patre,  
 Amicam ut habeas prope iam in uxoris loco ?  
 Erras, si id credis, et me ignoras, Clinia.  
 Ego te meum esse dici tantisper uolo,  
 Dum quod te dignumst facies : sed si id non facis,  
 Ego quod me in te sit facere dignum inuenero.  
 Nulla adeo ex re istuc fit nisi ex nimio otio.  
 Ego istuc æstatis non amori operam dabam,  
 Sed in Asiam hinc abii propter pauperiem atque ibi  
 Simul rem et belli gloriam armis repperi.'  
 Postremo adeo res rediit : adulescentulus  
 Sæpe eadem et grauiter audiendo uictus est :  
 Æstate me putauit et benevolentia  
 Plus scire et prouidere quam se ipsum sibi :  
 In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Chreme.

CH. Quid ais ? ME. Clam me profectus mensis tris adest.

CH. Ambo accusandi : etsi illud incepturn tamen

Animist prudentis signum et non instrenui.

ME. Vbi comperi ex eis, qui fuere ei consci,

Domum reuortor mæstus atque animo fere

Perturbato atque incerto præ ægritudine.

Adsoio : adcurrunt serui, soccos detrahunt :

Video alios festinare, lectos sternere,

Cenam adparare : pro se quisque sedulo

Faciebant, quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam.

Vbi uideo, hæc coepi cogitare 'hem, tot mea

Solius solliciti sunt causa, ut me unum expleant ?

Ancillæ tot me uestiant ? sumptus domi

Tantos ego solus faciam ? sed gnatum unicum,

Quem pariter uti his decuit aut etiam amplius, 90  
 Quod illa setas magis ad haec utenda idoneast,  
 Eum ego hinc eieci miserum iniustitia mea.  
 Malo quidem me quoquis dignum deputem,  
 Si id faciam. nam usque dum ille uitam illam colet  
 Inopem, carens patria ob meas iniurias, 95  
 Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo,  
 Laborans, quærens, parcens, illi seruiens.  
 Ita facio prorsus : nil relinquo in ædibus,  
 Nec uas nec uestimentum : conrasi omnia.  
 Ancillas, seruos, nisi eos qui opere rustico 100  
 Faciudo facile sumptum exercent suom,  
 Omnis produxi ac uendidi. inscripsi ilico  
 Ædis mercede ; quasi talenta ad quindecim  
 Coegi : agrum hunc mercatus sum : hic me exerceo.  
 Decreui tantisper me minus iniuriæ, 105  
 Chreme, meo gnato facere, dum fiam miser :  
 Nec fas esse, ulla me uoluptate hic frui,  
 Nisi ubi ille huc saluos redierit meus particeps.

Ch. Ingenio te esse in liberos leni puto,  
 Et illum obsequentem, si quis recte aut commode 110  
 Tractaret. uerum neque illum tu satis noueras,  
 Nec te ille ; hoc quom fit, ibi non uere uiuitur.  
 Tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes,  
 Nec tibi illest credere ausus quae est aequom patri.  
 Quod si esset factum, haec numquam euenissent tibi. 115

Me. Ita res est, fateor : peccatum a me maxumest.  
 Ch. Menedeme, at porro recte spero, et illum tibi  
 Saluom adfuturum esse hic confido propediem.

Me. Vtinam ita di faxint. Ch. Facient. nunc si commo-  
 dumst,  
 Dionysia hic sunt hodie : apud me sis uolo. 120

ME. Non possum. CH. Quor non ? queso tandem aliquantulum

Tibi parce : idem absens facere te hoc uolt filius.

ME. Non conuenit, qui illum ad laborem impulerim,  
Nunc me ipsum fugere. CH. Sicinest sententia ?

ME. Sic. CH. Bene uale. ME. Et tu. CH. Lacrumas  
excussit mihi,

115

Miseretque me eius : sed ut diei tempus est,  
*Tempust* monere me hunc uicinum Phaniam,  
Ad cenam ut ueniat : ibo, uisam si domist.

Nil opus fuit monitore : iam dudum domi  
Præsto apud me esse aiunt ; egomet conuiuas moror.  
Ibo adeo hinc intro. sed quid crepuerunt fores  
Hinc a me ? quisnam egreditur ? huc concessero.

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ACT. I.—SCEN. 2.

CLITIPHO. CHREMES.

CL. Nil adhuc est quod uereare, Clinia : haudquaquam  
etiam cessant :

Et illam simul cum nuntio tibi hic ego adfuturam hodie scio.  
Proin tu sollicitudinem istam falsam, quæ te excruciat,  
mittas.

CH. Quicum loquitur filius ?

CL. Pater adest, quem uolui : adibo. pater, opportune  
aduenis.

5

CH. Quid id est ? CL. Hunc Menedemum nostin nostrum  
uicinum ? CH. Probe.

CL. Huic filium scis esse ? CH. Audiui esse in Asia.  
CL. Non est, pater :

Apud nos est. CH. Quid ais ? CL. Aduenientem, e nau  
egredientem ilico

Abduxo ad cenam : nam mihi magna cum eo iam inde a puéritia  
Fuit semper familiaritas. CH. Voluptatem **magnam** nuntias. <sup>10</sup>  
Quam ucllem Menedemum inuitatum, ut nobiscum esset,  
amplius,

Vt hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus ei obicerem domi !

Atque etiam nunc tempus est. CL. Cae faxis : non opus est,  
pater.

CH. Quapropter ? CL. Quia enim incertumst etiam, quid se  
faciat. modo uenit.

Timet omnia, patris iram, et animum amicæ se erga ut sit  
suæ. <sup>15</sup>

Eam misere amat : propter eam hæc turba atque abitio euenit.

CH. Scio.

CL. Nunc seruolum ad eam in urbem misit, et ego nostrum  
una Syrum.

CH. Quid narrat ? CL. Quid ille ? miserum se esse. CH.  
Miserum ? quem minus crederes ?

Quid reliquist quin habeat, quæ quidem in homine dicuntur  
bona ?

Parentis, patriam incolumem, amicos, genus, cognatos, ditias : <sup>20</sup>  
Atque hæc perinde sunt ut illiust animus qui ea possidet :  
Qui uti scit, ei bona ; illi, qui non utitur recte, mala.

CL. Immo ille fuit senex importunus semper ; et nunc nil  
magis

Vereor quam nequid in illum iratus plus satis faxit, pater.

CH. Illene ? sed reprimam me : nam in metu esse hunc illist  
utile. <sup>25</sup>

CL. Quid tute tecum ? CH. Dicam. ut ut erat, mansum  
tamen oportuit.

Fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat præter eius lubidinem :

Pateretur : nam quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suom ?  
Huncine erat æquom ex illius more an illum ex huius uiuere ?  
Et quod illum insimulat durum, id non est : nam parentum  
iniuriæ

30

Vniusmodi sunt ferme, paulo qui est homo tolerabilis,  
Scortari crebro nolunt, nolunt crebro conuiuarier,  
Præbent exiguae sumptum : atque hæc sunt tamen ad uirtutem  
omnia.

Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate deuinxit mala,

Necessest, Clitipho, consilia consequi consimilia.

35

Scitumast periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quid ex usu siet.

CL. Ita credo. CH. Ego ibo hinc intro, ut uideam cense  
quid nobis siet.

Tu, ut tempus est diei, uide sis nequo hinc abeas longius.

## ACTVS II.—SCEN. I.

CL. Quam iniqui sunt patres in omnis adulescentis iudicēs !  
 Qui sequom esse censem nos a pueris ilico nasci senes.  
 Neque illarum adfines esse rerum, quas fert adulescentia.  
 Ex sua lubidine ei moderantur, nunc quē est, non quē olim  
 fuit.

Mihi si umquam filius erit, nā ille facilis me utetur patre : 5  
 Nam et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus :  
 Non ut meus, qui mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam.  
 Perii : is mi, ubi adhibbit plus paulo, sua quē narrat facinora !  
 Nunc ait ‘periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quid ex usu siet.’  
 Astutus : nā ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabu-  
 lam. 10

Magis nunc me amicē dicta stimulant ‘da mihi’ atque ‘adfer  
mihi’ :

Quoi quod respondeam nil habeo : neque me quisquam  
 miseror.

Nam hic Clinia, etsi is quoque suarum rerum sat agit, tamen  
 habet

Bene et pudice eductam et artis ignaram meretricie.  
 Meast inpotens, procax, magnifica, sumptuosa, nobilis. 15  
 Tum quod dem ei, ‘recte’ est : nam nil esse mihi religiost  
 dicere.

Hoc ego mali non pridem inueni : neque etiamdum scit pater.

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 2.

CLINIA. CLITIPHO.

CLIN. Si mihi secundæ res de amore meo essent, iamdudum  
scio

Venissent : sed uereor, ne mulier me absente hic corrupta sit.  
Concurrunt multæ opiniones quæ mihi animum exaugeant :  
Occasio, locus, ætas, mater, quoius sub inperiost, mala,  
Quoi nil iam præter pretium dulcest. CLIT. Clinia. CLIN. Ei  
misero mihi.

CLIT. Etiam caues, ne uideat forte hinc te a patre aliquis  
exiens ?

CLIN. Faciam : sed nescio quid profecto mi animus præsagit  
mali.

CLIT. Pergin istuc prius diiudicare, quam scis quid ueri siet ?

CLIN. Si nil mali esset, iam hic adessent. CLIT. Iam aderunt.

CLIN. Quando istuc ‘iam’ erit ?

CLIT. Non cogitas hinc longule esse ? et nosti mores mu-  
lierum :

Dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est. CLIN. O Clitipho,  
Timeo. CLIT. Respira : ecum Dromonem cum Syro una :  
adsunt tibi.

## ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

SYRVS. DROMO. CLINIA. CLITIPHO.

Sy. Ain tu ? Dr. Sic est. Sy. Verum interea, dum sermo-  
nes cædimus,

Illæ sunt relictae. CLIT. Mulier tibi adest : audin, Clinia ?

CLIN. Ego uero audio nunc demum et uideo et ualeo,  
Clitipho.

DR. Minume mirum : adeo inpeditæ sunt : ancillarum gregem  
Ducunt secum. CLIN. Perii, unde illi sunt ancillæ ? CLIT.  
Men rogas ? <sup>5</sup>

Sy. Non oportuit relictas : portant quid rerum ! CLIN. Ei  
mihi.

Sy. Aurum, uestem : et uesperascit, et non nouerunt uiam.  
Factum a nobis stultest. abidum tu, Dromo, illis obuiam :  
Propera : quid stas ? CLIN. Væ misero mi, quanta de spe  
decidi ?

CLIT. Qui istuc ? quæ res te sollicitat autem ? CLIN. Ro-  
gitas quid siet ? <sup>10</sup>

Viden tu ? ancillas aurum uestem, quam ego cum una ancillula  
Hic reliqui, unde ei esse censes ? CLIT. Vah, nunc demum  
intellego.

Sy. Di boni, quid turbæst ! ædes nostræ uix capient scio.  
Quid comedent ! quid eibent ! quid sene erit nostro miserius ?  
Sed eccos uideo quos uolebam. CLIN. O Iuppiter, ubinamst  
fides ? <sup>15</sup>

Dum ego propter te errans patria careo demens, tu interea  
loci

Conlocupletasti te, Antiphila, et me in his deseruisti malis,  
Propter quam in summa infamia sum et meo patri minus sum  
obsequens,

Quoius nunc pudet me et miseret, qui harum mores cantabat  
mihi,

Monuisse frustra, neque eum potuisse umquam ab hac me  
aspellere.

Quod tamen nunc faciam : tum, quom gratum mihi esse potuit,  
nolui.

Nemost miserior me. Sy. Hic de nostris uerbis errat uidelicet,

Quæ hic sumus locuti. Clinia, aliter tuom amorem atque est accipis :

Nam et uitast eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit,

Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam fecimus.

CLIN. Quid est obsecro ? nam mihi nunc nil rerum omniumst  
Quod malim quam me hoc falso suspicarier.

Sy. Hoc primum, ut nequid huius rerum ignores : anus,

Quæ est dicta mater esse ei antehac, non fuit :

Ea obiit mortem : hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ

Dum narrat, forte audiui. CLIT. Quænamst altera ?

Sy. Mane : hoc quod coepi primum enarrem, Clitiphō :

Post istuc ueniam. CLIT. Propera. Sy. Iam primum omnium,

Vbi uentum ad ædis est, Dromo pultat foris :

Anus quædam prodit : hæc ubi aperuit ostium,

Continuo hic se coniecit intro, ego consequor :

Anus foribus obdit pessulum, ad lanam reddit.

Hinc sciri potuit aut nusquam alibi, Clinia,

Quo studio uitam suam te absente exegerit,

Vbi de inprouiso interuentumst mulieri :

Nam ea res dedit tum existumandi copiam

Cotidianæ uitæ consuetudinem,

Quæ quoiusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxume.

Texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus,

Mediocriter uestitam ueste lugubri

Eius anuis causa opinor quæ erat mortua :

Sine auro : tum ornatam ita uti quæ ornantur sibi,

Nulla mala re esse expolitam muliebri

\* \* \* \* \*

Capillus passus prolixæ et circum caput

Reiectus neglegenter, pax. CLIN. Syre mi, obsecro,

Ne me in lætitiam frustra conicias. Sy. Anus

Subtemen nebat : præterea una ancillula

Erat ; ea texebat una, pannis obsita,  
 Neglecta, inmunda inluuie. CLIT. Si hæc sunt, Clinia,  
 Vera, ita uti credo, quis test fortunatior ? 55  
 Scin hanc quam dicit sordidatam et sordidam ?  
 Magnum hoc quoque signumst, dominam esse extra noxiam,  
 Quom eius tam negleguntur internuntii.  
 Nam disciplinast eisdem, munerarier  
 Ancillas primum, ad dominas qui adfectant uiam. 60

CLIN. Perge, obsecro te, et caue ne falsam gratiam  
 Studeas inire. quid ait, ubi me nominas ?

Sy. Vbi dicimus redisse te et rogare uti  
 Veniret ad te, mulier telam deserit  
 Continuo et lacrumis opplet os totum sibi, ut 65  
 Facile scires desiderio id fieri tuo.

CLIN. Præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio :  
 Ita timui. CLIT. At ego nil esse scibam, Clinia.  
 Agedum uicissim, Syre, dic quæ illast altera ?

Sy. Adducimus tuam Bacchidem. CLIT. Hem, quid ? Bac-  
 chidem ? 70  
 Echo sceleste, quo illam ducis ? Sy. Quo ego illam ? ad nos  
 scilicet.

CLIT. Ad patremne ? Sy. Ad eum ipsum ? CLIT. O homi-  
 nis inpuidentem audaciam. Sy. Heus tu,  
 Non fit sine periclo facinus magnum nec memorabile.

CLIT. Hoc uide : in mea uita tu tibi laudem is quæsitum,  
 scelus ?

Vbi si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego perierim. 75  
 Quid illo facias ? Sy. At enim . . . CLIT. Quid 'enim ?'  
 Sy. Si sinas, dicam. CLIN. Sine.

CLIT. Sino. Sy. Ita res est hæc nunc, quasi quom . . . CLIT.  
 Quas malum ambages mihi  
 Narrare occipit ? CLIN. Syre uerum hic dicit : mitte, ad rem redi.

Sy. *Enim uero reticere nequeo : multimodis iniuriu's,*  
*Clitipho, neque ferri potis est.* CLIN. *Audiundum herclest*  
*tace.* sc

Sy. *Vis amare, uis potiri, uis quod des illi effici :*  
*Tuom esse in potiundo periculum non uis : haud stulte sapiis :*  
*Siquidem id saperest, uelle te id quod non potest contingere.*  
*Aut hæc cum illis sunt habenda, aut illa cum his mittenda*  
*sunt.*

Harum duarum condicionum nunc utram malis uide, 85  
*Etsi consilium quod cepi rectum esse et tutum scio.*  
*Nam apud patrem tua amica tecum sine metu ut sit copiast :*  
*Tum quod illi argentum es pollicitus, eadem hac inueniam uia,*  
*Quod ut efficerem orando surdas iam auris reddideras mihi.*  
*Quid aliud tibi uis ?* CLIT. *Siquidem hoc fit.* Sy. *Siquidem ?*  
90  
*experiundo scies.*

CLIT. *Age age, cedo istuc tuom consilium : quid id est ?*

Sy. *Adsimulabimus*

Tuam amicam huius esse. CLIT. *Pulchre : cedo, quid hic*  
*faciet sua ?*

An ea quoque dicetur huius, si una hæc dedecorist parum ?

Sy. *Immo ad tuam matrem abducetur.* CLIT. *Quid eo*

Sy. *Longumst, Clitipho,*

Si tibi narrem : quamobrem id faciam, uera causast. CLIT.  
95  
*Fabulæ :*

Nil satis firmi uideo, quamobrem accipere hunc mi expedit  
*metum.*

Sy. *Mane, habeo aliud, si istuc metuis, ambo quod fateamini*  
*Sine periculo esse.* CLIT. *Huiusmodi obsecro aliquid reperi.*

Sy. *Maxume :*

Ibo obuiam hinc, dicam ut reuortantur domum. CLIT. *Hem,*  
*Quid dixti ?* Sy. *Ademptum tibi iam faxo omnem metum,* 100  
*In aurem utramuis otiose ut dormias.*

CLIT. Quid ago nunc ? CLIN. Tune ? quod boni — C  
Syre, dic modo

Verum. Sy. Age modo : hodie sero ac nequicquam uoles.

CLIN. datur, fruare dum licet : nam nescias —

CLIT. Syre inquam. Sy. Perge porro, tamen istuc ago.

CLIN. eius sit potestas posthac an numquam tibi.

CLIT. Verum hercle istuc est. Syre, Syre inquam, heus, Syre.

Sy. Concaluit. quid uis ? CLIT. Redi, redi. Sy. Ads dic quid est ?

Iam hoc quoque negabis tibi placere. CLIT. Immo, Syre : Et me et meum amorem et famam permitto tibi.

Tu es iudex : nequid accusandus sis uide.

Sy. Ridiculumst te istuc me admonere, Clitiphō :

Quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua.

Hic siquid nobis forte aduorsi euenerit,

Tibi erunt parata uerba, huic homini uerbera :

Quapropter hæc res neutiquam neglectust mihi.

Sed istunc exora, ut suam esse adsimulet. CLIN. Scilicet Facturum me esse : in eum iam res rediit locum,

Vt sit necessus. CLIT. Merito te amo, Clinia.

CLIN. Verum illa nequid titubet. Sy. Perdoctast probe

CLIT. At hoc demiror, qui tam facile potueris

Persuadere illi, qua solet quos spernere !

Sy. In tempore ad eam ueni, quod rerum omniumst  
Primum : nam quendam misere offendi militem

Eius noctem orantem : hæc arte tractabat uirum,

Vt illius animum cupidum inopia incenderet :

Eademque ut esset apud te hoc quam gratissimum.

Sed heus tu, uide sis nequid imprudens ruas.

Patrem nouisti ad has res quam sit perspicax :

Ego te autem noui quam esse soleas inpotens :

Inuersa uerba, euersas ceruicis tuas,  
Gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine.

CLIT. Laudabis. Sy. Vide sis. CLIT. Tutimet mirabere.

Sy. Sed quam cito sunt consecutæ mulieres !

CLIT. Vbi sunt ? quor retines ? Sy. Iam nunc hæc non  
est tua. 138

CLIT. Scio, apud patrem : at nunc interim. Sy. Nilo magis.

CLIT. Sine. Sy. Non sinam inquam. CLIT. Quæeso pau-  
lisper. Sy. Veto.

CLIT. Saltem salutem. Sy. Abeas si sapias. CLIT. Eo :

Quid istic ? Sy. Manebit. CLIT. Hominem felicem. Sy.  
Ambula.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

BACCHIS. ANTIPHILA. CLINIA. SYRVS.

Ba. Edepol te, mea Antiphila, laudo et fortunatam iudico,  
Id quom studiisti, formæ ut mores consimiles forent :  
Minumeque, ita me di ament, miror si te sibi quisque expetit.  
Nam mihi, quale ingenium haberet, fuit indicio oratio :  
Et quom egomet nunc mecum in animo uitam tuam considero :  
Omniumque adeo uostrarum, uolgas quæ ab se segregant,  
Et uos esse istiusmodi et nos non esse haud mirabilest :  
Nam expedit bonas esse nobis ; nos quibuscum est res, non  
sinunt :

Quippe forma inpsi nostri nos amatores colunt :  
Hæc ubi inminutast, illi suom animum alio conferunt ; 14  
Nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertæ uiuimus.  
Vobis cum uno semel ubi ætatem agere decretumst uiro,  
Quoius mos maxumest consimilis uostrum : hi se ad uos  
adplicant.

Hoc beneficio utriusque ab utrisque uero deuincimini,  
Vt numquam ulla amori uostro incidere possit calamitas. <sup>11</sup>

AN. Nescio alias : me quidem semper scio fecisse sedulo,  
Vt ex illius commodo meum compararem commodum. CL. Ah,  
Ergo, mea Antiphila, tu nunc sola reducem me in patriam facis :  
Nam dum abs te absum, omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi  
leues,

Præterquam tui carendum quod erat. SY. Credo. CL. Syre,  
uix suffero : <sup>20</sup>

Hoc in me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui !

SY. Immo ut patrem tuom uidi esse habitum, diu etiam  
turbas dabit.

BA. Quisnam hic adulescens est, qui intuitur nos ? AN. Ah,  
retine me, obsecro.

BA. Amabo quid tibist ? AN. Disperii, perii misera. BA.  
Quid stupes ?

CL. Antiphila. AN. Videon Cliniam an non ? BA. Quem  
uides ? <sup>25</sup>

CL. Salue, anime mi. AN. O mi Clinia, salue. CL. Vt  
uales ?

AN. Saluom uenisce gaudeo. CL. Teneone te,  
Antiphila, maxume animo exoptatam meo ?

SY. Ite intro : nam uos iam dudum expectat senex.

## ACTVS III.—SCEN. I.

CHREMES. MENEDEMVS.

CL. Luciscit hoc iam. cesso pultare ostium  
 Vicini, primo ex me ut sciat sibi filium  
 Redisse ? etsi adulescentem hoc nolle intellego.  
 Verum quom uideam miserum hunc tam excruciarier  
 Eius abitu, celem tam insperatum gaudium,  
 Quom illi pericli nil ex indicio siet ?  
 Haud faciam : nam quod potero adiutabo senem.  
 Ita ut filium meum amico atque æquali suo  
 Video inseruire et socium esse in negotiis,  
 Nos quoque senes est æquom senibus obsequi.

10

ME. Aut ego profecto ingenio egregie ad miserias  
 Natus sum, aut illud falsumst, quod uolgo audio  
 Dici diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus :  
 Nam mihi quidem cotidie augescit magis  
 De filio ægritudo, et quanto diutius  
 Abest, magis cupio tanto et magis desidero.

15

CH. Sed ipsum foras egressum uideo : ibo, adloquar.  
 Menedeme, salue : nuntium adporto tibi,  
 Quoius maxume te fieri participem cupis.

ME. Numquidnam de meo gnato audiuisti, Chreme ?

20

CH. Valet atque uiuit. ME. Vbinamst quæso ? CH. Apud  
 me domi.

ME. Meus gnatus ? CH. Sic est. ME. Venit ? CH. Certe.

ME. Clinia.

Meus uenit ? Ch. Dixi. Me. Eamus : duc me ad eum, obsecro.

Ch. Non uolt te scire se redisse etiam, et tuom  
Conspectum fugitat propter peccatum ; hoc timet,  
Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit.

Me. Non tu ei dixisti ut essem ? Ch. Non. Me. Quamobrem, Chreme ?

Ch. Quia pessume istuc in te atque in illum consulis,  
Si te tam leni et uicto esse animo ostenderis.

Me. Non possum : satis iam, satis pater durus fui. Ch. Ah,<sup>30</sup>  
Vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis,  
Aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia.

In eandem fraudem ex hac re atque ex illa incides.

Primum ; olim potius quam paterere filium

Commetare ad mulierculam, quæ paululo

Tum erat contenta quoique erant grata omnia,

Proterruisti hinc. ea coacta ingratiai

Postilla coepit uictum uolgo quærere.

Nunc quom sine magno intertrimento non potest

Haberi, quiduis dare cupis. nam ut tu scias,

Quam ea nunc instructa pulchre ad perniciem siet,

Primum iam ancillas secum adduxit plus decem,

Oneratas ueste atque auro : satrapes si siet

Amator, numquam sufferre eius sumptus queat :

Nedum tu possis. Me. Estne ea intus ? Ch. Sit rogas ?

Sensi : nam unam ei cenam atque eius comitibus

Dedi : quod si iterum mihi sit danda, actum siet.

Nam ut alia omittam, pytisando modo mihi

Quid uini absumpsit 'sic hoc,' dicens 'asperum,

Pater, hoc est : aliud lenius sodes uide' :

Releui dolia omnia, omnis serias :

Omnis sollicitos habui : atque hæc una nox.

Quid te futurum censes, quem adsidue exedent ?  
 Sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritumst,  
 Menedeme, fortunarum. **ME.** Faciat quidlubet : 54  
 Sumat consumat perdat, decretumst pati,  
 Dum illum modo habeam mecum. **CH.** Si certumst tibi  
 Sic facere, illud permagni referre arbitror,  
 Vt ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare.

**ME.** Quid faciam ? **CH.** Quiduis potius quam quod cogitas : 55  
 Per alium quemuis ut des : falli te sinas  
 Technis per seruolum : etsi subsensi id quoque,  
 Illos ibi esse, id agere inter se clanculum.  
 Syrus cum illo uostro consusurrant, conferunt  
 Consilia ad adulescentis : et tibi perdere 56  
 Talentum hoc pacto satius est quam illo minam.  
 Non nunc pecunia agitur, sed illud, quomodo  
 Minumo periclo id demus adulescentulo.  
 Nam si semel tuom animum ille intellexerit,  
 Prius proditurum te tuam uitam et prius 70  
 Pecuniam omnem, quam abs te amittas filium : hui,  
 Quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris,  
 Tibi autem porro ut non sit suave uiuore !  
 Nam deteriores omnes sumus licentia.  
 Quod quomque inciderit in mentem, uolet : neque id 75  
 Putabit, prauom siet an rectum quod petet.  
 Tu rem perire et ipsum non poteris pati.  
 Dare denegaris : ibit ad illud ilico,  
 Quo maxume apud te se ualere sentiet,  
 Abiturum se abs te esse ilico minabitur. 76  
**ME.** Videre uera atque ita uti res est dicere.  
**CH.** Somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non uidi meis,  
 Dum id quæro, tibi qui filium restituerem.  
**ME.** Cedo dextram : porro te idem ora ut facias, Chremene.

Ch. Paratus sum. Me. Scin quid nunc facere te uolo ? <sup>88</sup>

Ch. Dic. Me. Quod sensisti illos me incipere fallere,  
Id ut maturent facere : cupio illi dare

Quod uolt, cupio ipsum iam uidere. Ch. Operam dabo.  
Paulum negoti mi obstat : Simus et Crito

Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus : <sup>90</sup>

Me cepere arbitrum : ibo ac dicam, ut dixeram  
Operam daturum me, hodie non posse eis dare.

Continuo hic adsum. Me. Ita quæso. di uostram fidem !

Ita comparatum esse hominum naturam omnium,  
Aliena ut melius uideant et diiudicent <sup>92</sup>

Quam sua ? an eo fit, quia re in nostra aut gaudio  
Sumus præpediti nimio aut segritudine ?

Hic mihi nunc quanto plus sapit quam egomet mihi

Ch. Dissolui me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem.  
Syrus est prendendus atque adhortandus mihi. <sup>100</sup>

A me nescio quis exit : concede hinc domum,

Ne nosmet inter nos congruere sentiant.

### ACT. III.—SCEN. 2.

#### SYRVS. CHREMES.

Sy. Hac illac circumcursa : inueniendum es tamen,  
Argentum ; intendenda in senemst fallacia.

Ch. Num me fefellit hosce id struere ? uidelicet,  
Quia Clinie ille seruos tardiusculust,  
Idcirco huic nostro traditast prouincia. <sup>5</sup>

Sy. Quis hic loquitur ? perii. numnam hæc audiuit ? Ch.  
Syre. Sy. Hem.

Ch. Quid tu istic ? Sy. Recte equidem. Sed te miror  
Chreme,

Tam mane, qui heri tantum biberis. Ch. Nil nimis.

Sy. 'Nil' narras? uisa uerost, quod dici solet,

Aquilresenectus. Ch. Heia. Sy. Mulier commoda, 10

Faceta hæc meretrix. Ch. Sane. Sy. Idem uisast tibi?

Et quidem, ere, forma luculenta. Ch. Sic satis.

Sy. Ita non ut olim, sed uti nunc, sane bona:

Minumeque miror, Clinia hanc si deperit:

Sed habet patrem quendam auidum, miserum atque aridum, 15

Vicinum hunc: nouisti? at quasi is non ditius

Abundet, gnatus eius profugit inopia.

Scis esse factum ut dico? Ch. Quid ego ni sciām?

Hominem pistrino dignum. Sy. Quem? Ch. Istunc seruolum

Dico adulescentis—Sy. Syre, tibi timui male. 20

Ch. qui passus est id fieri. Sy. Quid faceret? Ch.

Rogas?

Aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias,

Vnde esset adulescenti, amicæ quod daret,

Atque hunc difficilem inuitum seruaret senem.

Sy. Garris. Ch. Hæc facta ab illo oportebat, Syre. 25

Sy. Echo quæso laudas, qui eros fallunt? Ch. In loco

Ego uero laudo. Sy. Recte sane. Ch. Quippe quia

Magnarum sæpe id remedium sægritudinumst:

Vel iam huic mansisset unicus gnatus domi.

Sy. Iocon an serio illæc dicat nescio,

Nisi mihi quidem addit animum, quo lubeat magis.

Ch. Et nunc quid expectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo

Abeat, quom tolerare illius sumptus non queat?

Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Sy. Stolidus est

Ch. At te adiutare oportet adulescentuli 30

Causa. Sy. Facile equidem facere possum, si iubes:

Etenim quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo.

Ch. Tanto hercle melior. Sy. Non est mentiri meum.

Ch. Fac ergo. Sy. At heus tu, facitodum eadem hæc  
memineris,

Siquid huius simile forte aliquando euenerit,

Vt sunt humana, tuos ut faciat filius.

Ch. Non usus ueniet, spero. Sy. Spero hercle ego quoque:  
Neque eo nunc dico, quo quicquam illum senserim:  
Sed siquid, nequid; quæ sit eius ætas, uides:  
Et næ ego te, si usus ueniat, magnifice, Chreme,  
Tractare possim. Ch. De istoc, quom usus uenerit,  
Videbimus quid opus sit: nunc istuc age.

Sy. Numquam commodius umquam erum audiui loqui,  
Nec quom malefacerem crederem mi impunius  
Licere. quisnam a nobis egreditur foras?

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ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

CHREMES. CLITIPHO. SYRVS.

Ch. Quid istuc quæso? qui istic mos est, Clitiphο? itane  
fieri oportet?

Cl. Quid ego feci? Ch. Vidin ego te modo manum in  
sinum huic meretrici

Inserere? Sy. Acta hæc res est: perii. Cl. Mene? Ch.  
Hisce oculis, ne nega.

Facis adeo indigne iniuriam illi, qui non abstineas manum:

Nam istæc quidem contumeliast,

Hominem amicum recipere ad te atque eius amicam subigitare.

Vel heri in uino quam inmodestus fuisti. Sy. Factum. Ch.  
quam molestus!

Vt euidem, ita me di ament, metui, quid futurum denique  
esset!

Noui ego amantis: animum aduortunt grauiter quæ non censeas.

CL. At fides mi apud hunc est, nil me istius facturum,  
pater. 10

CH. Esto: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper.

Multa fert lubido: ea facere prohibet tua præsentia.

De me facio coniecturam: nemost meorum amicorum hodie,  
Apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta, Clitiphō, audeam.

Apud alium prohibet dignitas; apud alium ipsius facti pudet,<sup>15</sup>  
Ne ineptus, ne proteruos uidear: quod illum facere credito.

Sed nostrumst intellegere, ut quomque atque ubi quomque opus sit obsequi.

Sy. Quid iste narrat! CL. Perii. Sy. Clitiphō, hæc ego præcipio tibi?

Hominis frugi et temperantis functu's officium. CL. Tace sodes.

Sy. Recte sane. CH. Syre, pudet me. Sy. Credo: neque id iniuria: quin 20

Mihi molestumst. CL. Pergin? Sy. Hercle uerum dico quod uidetur.

CL. Non accedam ad illos? CH. Echo queso, una accedundi uiast?

Sy. Actumst: hic prius se indicarit quam ego argentum effecero.

Chreme, uin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? CH. Quid faciam?  
Sy. Iube hunc

Abire hinc aliquo. CL. Quo ego hinc abeam? Sy. Quo lubeat: da illis locum: 25

Abi deambulatum. CL. Deambulatum, quo? Sy. Vah, quasi desit locus.

Abi sane istac, istorsum, quouis. CH. Recte dicit, censeo.

CL. Di te eradicent, Syre, qui me hinc extrudis. Sy. At  
Tu pol tibi istas posthac comprimito manus.

Censen uero ? quid illum porro credis facturum, Chreme, <sup>30</sup>  
Nisi eum, quantum tibi opis di dant, seruas, castigas,  
mones ?

CH. Ego istuc curabo. Sy. Atqui nunc, ere, tibi istic  
adseruandus est.

CH. Fiet. Sy. Si sapias : nam mihi iam minus minusque  
obtemperat.

CH. Quid tu ? ecquid de illo quod dudum tecum egi egisti,  
Syre ?

Repperisti tibi quod placeat an nondum etiam ? Sy. De  
fallacia <sup>35</sup>

Dicis ? est : inueni nuper quandam. CH. Frugi es. cedo  
quid est ?

Sy. Dicam, uerum ut aliud ex alio incidit—CH. Quidnam,  
Syre ?

Sy. Pessuma hæc est meretrix. CH. Ita uidetur. Sy.  
Immo si scias :

Vah, uide quod inceptat facinus. fuit quædam anus Corinthia :  
Hic : huic drachmarum hæc argenti mille dederat mutuom. <sup>40</sup>

CH. Quid tum ? Sy. Ea mortuast : reliquit filiam adu-  
lescentulam.

Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento. CH. Intellego.

Sy. Hanc secum hoc adduxit, ea quæ est nunc apud uxorem  
tuam.

CH. Quid tum ? Sy. Cliniam orat, sibi uti id nunc det :  
illam illi tamen

Post daturam : mille nummum poscit. CH. Et poscit quidem ?  
Sy. Hui, <sup>45</sup>

Dubium id est ? ego sic putau. CH. Quid nunc facere  
cogitas ?

Sy. Egone ? ad Menedemum ibo : dicam hanc esse captam  
ex Caria,

Ditem et nobilem : si redimat, magnum inesse in ea lucrum.

Ch. Erras. Sy. Quid ita ? Ch. Pro Menedemo nunc tibi  
ego respondeo

1. Non emo :' quid agis ? Sy. Optata loquere. Ch. Atqui  
non est opus. 50

Sy. Non opus ? Ch. Non hercle uero. Sy. Qui istuc,  
miror. Ch. Iam scies.

Sy. Mane, mane, quid est quod tam a nobis grauiter  
crepuerunt fore ?

## ACTVS IV.—SCEN. I.

SOSTRATA. CHREMES. NVTRIX. SYRVA.

So. Nisi me animus fallit, hic profectost anulus, quem ego  
suspicio,

Is quicum expositast gnata. Ch. Quid uolt sibi, Syre, haec  
oratio?

So. Quid est? isne tibi uidetur? Nv. Dixi equidem, ubi  
mi ostendisti, ilico

Eum esse. So. At ut satis contemplata modo sis, mea nutrix.  
Nv. Satis.

So. Abi nunc iam intro, atque illa si iam lauerit, mihi  
nuntia.

Hic ego uirum interea opperibor. Sv. Te uolt: uideas quid  
uelit:

Nescio quid tristis est: non temerest: timeo quid sit. Ch.  
Quid siet?

Næ ista hercle magno iam conatu magnas nugas dixerit.

So. Ehem mi uir. Ch. Ehem mea uxor. So. Te ipsum  
quæro. Ch. Loquere quid uelias.

So. Primum hoc te oro, nequid credas me aduorsum edictum  
tuom

Facere esse ausam. Ch. Vin me istuc tibi, etsi incredibilest,  
credere?

Credo. Sv. Nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio.

So. Meministin me grauidam, et mihi te maxumo opere  
dicere,

Si puellam parerem, nolle tolli? Ch. Scio quid feceris:  
Sustulisti. Sy. Sic est factum, domina, ergo erus damno  
auctus est. <sup>16</sup>

So. Minume: sed erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura: ei  
dedi

Exponendam. Ch. O Iuppiter, tantamne esse in animo in-  
scitiam!

So. Perii: quid ego feci? Ch. Rogitas? So. Si peccaui,  
mi Chreme,

Insciens feci. Ch. Id equidem ego, si tu neges, certo scio,  
Te inscientem atque imprudentem dicere ac facere omnia; <sup>20</sup>  
Tot peccata in hac re ostendis. nam iam primum, si meum  
Imperium exequi uoluisses, interemptam oportuit,  
Non simulare mortem uerbis, re ipsa spem uitæ dare.

At id omitto: misericordia, animus maternus: sino.  
Quam bene uero abs te prospectumst! quid uoluisti, cogita: <sup>25</sup>  
Nempe anui illi prodita abs te filiast planissume,  
Per te uel uti quæstum faceret uel uti ueniret palam.  
Credo, id cogitasti: 'quid uis satis est, dum uiuat modo.'  
Quid cum illis agas, qui neque ius neque bonum atque æquum  
sciunt?

Melius peius, prosit, obsit, nil uident nisi quod lubet. <sup>30</sup>

So. Mi Chreme, peccaui, fateor: uincor. nunc hoc te  
obsecro,  
Quando tuus est animus natu grauior, ignoscentior,  
Vt meæ stultitiae in iustitia tua sit aliquid præsidi.

Ch. Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignoscam: uerum,  
Sostrata,  
Male docet te mea facilitas multa. sed istuc quidquid est, <sup>35</sup>  
Qua hoc occemptumst causa, loquere. So. Vt stultæ et miscre  
omnes sumus  
Religiosæ, quom exponendam do illi, de digito anulum.

Detraho et eum dico ut una cum puella exponeret,  
Si moreretur, ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis.

CH. Istuc recte : conservasti te atque illam. So. Is hic est  
anulus. 40

CH. Vnde habes ? So. Quam Bacchis secum adduxit adul-  
lescentulam. Sy. Hem,

Quid illa narrat ? So. ea lauatum dum it, seruandum mihi  
dedit.

Animum non aduorti primum : sed postquam aspexi, ilico  
Cognoui, ad te exilui. CH. Quid nunc suspicare aut inuenis  
De illa ? So. Nescio, nisi ut ex ipsa quæras, unde hunc  
habuerit, 45

Si potis est reperiri. Sy. Interii : plus spei video quam  
uolo.

Nostrast, si itast. CH. Viuitne illa, quoi tu dederas ? So.  
Nescio.

CH. Quid renuntiauit olim ? So. Fecisse id quod iusseram.

CH. Nomen mulieris oedo quod sit, ut quæratur. So.  
Philttere.

Sy. Ipsast. mirum ni illa saluast et ego perii. CH. Sos-  
trata, 50

Sequere me intro hac. So. Vt præter spem euenit. quam  
timui male,

Ne nunc animo ita esses duro, ut olim in tollenda, Chreme ?

CH. Non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut uolt, si res non  
sinit.

Nunc ita tempus fert, mi ut cupiam filiam : olim nil minus.

## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 2.

## SYRVS.

Sy. Nisi me animus fallit, haud permultum a me aberit  
infortunium :

Ita hac re in angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ :  
Nisi aliquid uideo, ne esse amicam hanc gnati resciscat senex.  
Nam quod de argento sperem aut posse postulem me fallere,  
Nil est : triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere.  
Crucior bolum mihi tantum eruptum tam desubito e faucibus.  
Quid agam ? aut quid comminiscar ? ratio de integro ineundast  
mihi.

Nil tam difficilest, quin quærendo inuestigari possiet.  
Quid si hoc nunc sic incipiam ? nil est. quid si sic ? tantum  
dem egero.

At sic opinor. non potest. immo optume. euge habeo  
optumam.

Retraham hercle opinor ad me idem illud fugitiuom argentum  
tamen.

## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 3.

## CLINIA. SYRVS.

Cl. Nulla mihi res posthac potest iam interuenire tanta,  
Quæ mi ægritudinem adferat : tanta hæc lætitia obortast.  
Dedo patri me nunc iam, ut frugalior sim quam uolt.

Sy. Nil me fefellit : cognitast, quantum audio huius uerba.

Istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse lætor.

Cl. O mi Syre, audisti obsecro ? Sy. Quidni ? qui usque  
una adfuerim.

Cl. Quoīquam æque audisti commode quicquam euenisse ?  
Sy. Nulli.

Cl. Atque ita me di ament, ut ego nunc non tam meapte  
causa

Lætor quam illius, quam ego scio esse honore quoouis dignam.

Sy. Ita credo : sed nunc, Clinia, age, da te mihi uicissim : <sup>10</sup>  
Nam amici quoque res est uidenda in tuto ut conlocetur,  
Nequid de amica nunc senex. Cl. O Iuppiter. Sy. Quiesce.

Cl. Antiphila mea nubet mihi. Sy. Sicin mihi interlo-  
quere ?

Cl. Quid faciam ? Syre mi, gaudeo : fer me. Sy. Fero  
hercle uero.

Cl. Deorum uitam apti sumus. Sy. Frustra operam opinor  
sumo. <sup>15</sup>

Cl. Loquere : audio. Sy. At iam hoc non agis. Cl. Agam.  
Sy. Videndumst, inquam,

Amici quoque res, Clinia, tui in tuto ut conlocetur.

Nam si nunc a nobis abis et Bacchidem hic relinquis,  
Noster resciscet ilico esse amicam hanc Clitiphonis :  
Si abduxeris, celabitur, itidem ut celata adhuc est. <sup>20</sup>

Cl. At enim istoc nil est magis, Syre, meis nuptiis  
aduorsum.

Nam quo ore appellabo patrem ? tenes quid dicam ? Sy. Quid  
ni ?

Cl. Quid dicam ? quam causam adferam ? Sy. Quin nolo  
mentiare :

Aperte ita ut res sese habet narrato. Cl. Quid aīs ? Sy.  
Iubeo :

Illam te amare et uelle uxorem, hanc esse Clitiphonis. <sup>25</sup>

Cl. Bonam atque iustum rem oppido inperas et factu  
facilem ;

Et scilicet iam me hoc uoles patrem exorare ut celet

Senem uostrum ? Sy. Immo ut recta uia rem narret ordine  
omnem. Cl. Hem,

Satin sanus es aut sobrius ? tu quidem illum plane prodis.  
Nam qui ille poterit esse in tuto, dic mihi. 30

Sy. Huic equidem consilio palмam do : hic me magnifice  
ecfero,

Qui uim tantam in me et potestatem habeam tantae astutiae,  
Vera dicendo ut eos ambos fallam : ut quom narret senex  
Voster nostro esse istam amicam gnati, non credat tamen.

Cl. At enim spem istoc pacto rursum nuptiarum omnem  
eripis : 35

Nam dum amicam hanc meam esse crederet, non committet  
filiam.

Tu fors quid me fiat parui pendis, dum illi consulas.

Sy. Quid, malum, me aetatem censes uelle id adsimularier ?

Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio : pax : nil amplius.

Cl. Tantum sat habes ? quid tum queso, si hoc pater  
rescierit ? 40

Sy. Quid si redeo ad illos qui aiunt 'quid si nunc caelum  
ruat ?'

Cl. Metuo quid agam. Sy. Metuis ? quasi non ea potestas  
sit tua,

Quo uelis in tempore ut te exoluas, rem facias palam.

Cl. Age age, traducatur Bacchis. Sy. Optume ipsa exit  
foras.

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ACT IV.—SCEN. 4.

BACCHIS. CLINIA. SYRVS. PHRYGIA. DROMO.

Ba. Satis pol proterue me Syri promissa huc induxerunt,  
Decem minas quas mihi dare pollicitust. quod si is nunc me

Deceperit, st̄epe obsecrans me ut ueniam frustra ueniet :  
 Aut quom uenturam dixero et constituero, quom is certe  
 Renuntiarit, Clitipho quom in spe pendebit animi : 5  
 Decipiam ac non ueniam, Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet.

CL. Satis scite promittit tibi Sy. Atqui tu hanc iocari  
 credis ?

Faciet nisi caueo. BA. Dormiunt : ego pol istos commouebo.  
 Mea Phrygia, audistin, modo iste homo quam uillam demon-  
 strauit

Charini ? PH. Audiui. BA. Proxumam esse huic fundo ad  
 dextram ? PH. Memini. 10

BA. Curriculo percurre : apud eum miles Dionysia agitat :  
 Sy. Quid inceptat ? BA. dic me hic oppido esse inuitam  
 atque adseruari :

Verum aliquo pacto uerba me his daturam esse et uenturam.  
 Sy. Perii hercle. Bacchis, mane, mane : quo mittis istanc  
 quæso ?

Iube maneat. BA. I. Sy. Quin est paratum argentum.  
 BA. Quin ego maneo. 15

Sy. Atqui iam dabitur. BA. Vt lubet. num ego insto ?  
 Sy. At scin quid sodes ?

BA. Quid ? Sy. Transeundumst nunc tibi ad Menedemum  
 et tua pompa

Eo traducendast. BA. Quam rem agis, scelus ? Sy. Egon ?  
 argentum cudo,

Quod tibi dem. BA. Dignam me putas, quam inludas ?  
 Sy. Non est temere.

BA. Etiamne tecum hic res mihist ? Sy. Minume : tuom  
 tibi redbo. 20

BA. Eatur. Sy. Sequere hac. heus, Dromo. DR. Quis  
 me uolt ? Sy. Syrus. DR. Quid est rei ?

Sy. Ancillas omnis Bacchidis traduce huc ad uos propere.

DR. Quamobrem ? Sy. Ne quæras : ecferant quæ secum  
huc attulerunt.

Sperabit sumptum sibi senex leuatum esse harunc abitu :  
Næ ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum ei damni ad-  
portet.

Tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies. DR. Mutum dices.

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ACT. IV.—SCEN. 5.

CHREMES. SYRVS.

CH. Ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi uicem  
Miseret me : tantum deuenisse ad eum mali.  
Illancine mulierem alere cum illa familia !  
Etsi scio, hosce aliquot dies non sentiet :  
Ita magno desiderio fuit ei filius.  
Verum ubi uidebit tantos sibi sumptus domi  
Cotidiano fieri, nec fieri modum,  
Optabit rursum ut abeat ab se filius.

Syrum optume eccum. Sy. Cesso hunc adoriri ? CH. Syre.

Sy. Hem.

CH. Quid est ? Sy. Te mi ipsum iam dudum optabam  
dari.

CH. Videre egisse iam nescio quid cum sene.  
Sy. De illo quod dudum ? dictum ac factum reddidi.  
CH. Bonan fide ? Sy. Bona hercle. CH. Non possum pati,  
Quin tibi caput demulceam : accede huc, Syre :  
Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re, ac lubens.

Sy. At si scias quam scite in mentem uenerit.  
CH. Vah, gloriare euenisse ex sententia ?  
Sy. Non hercle uero, uerum dico. CH. Dic quid est ?

Sy. Tui Clitiphonis esse amicam hanc Bacchidem  
 Menedemo dixit Clinia, et ea gratia  
 Secum adduxisse, ne tu id persentisceres.

Ch. Probe. Sy. Dic sodes. Ch. Nimium, inquam. Sy.  
 Immo sic satis.

Sed porro ausculta, quod superest fallacie.

Sece ipse dicet tuam uidisse filiam :

Eius sibi complacitam formam, postquam aspexerit :  
 Hanc cupere uxorem. Ch. Modone quæ inuentast ? Sy. Eam :  
 Et quidem iubebit posci. Ch. Quamobrem istuc, Syre ?  
 Nam prorsum nil intellego. Sy. Vah, tardus es.

Ch. Fortasse. Sy. Argentum dabitur ei ad nuptias,  
 Aurum atque uestem qui...tenesne ? Ch. Comparet ?

Sy. Id ipsum. Ch. At ego illi neque do neque despondeo.  
 Sy. Non ? quamobrem ? Ch. Quamobrem ? me rogas ?  
 homini ? Sy. Vt lubet.

Non ego dicebam in perpetuom ut illam illi dares,  
 Verum ut simulares. Ch. Non meast simulatio :  
 Ita tu istæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas.

Ego quo datus non sum, ut ei despondeam ?

Sy. Credebam. Ch. Minume. Sy. Scite poterat fieri :  
 Et ego hoc, quia dudum tu tanto opere suaseras,  
 Eo coepi. Ch. Credo. Sy. Ceterum equidem istuc, Chreme,  
 Æqui bonique facio. Ch. Atqui quom maxume

Volo te dare operam ut fiat, uerum alia uia.

Sy. Fiat, queratur aliquid. sed illud quod tibi  
 Dixi de argento, quod ista debet Bacchidi,  
 Id nunc reddendumst illi : neque tu scilicet  
 Illuc configuies : ' quid mea ? num mihi datumst ?  
 Num iussi ? num illa oppignerare filiam  
 Meam me inuito potuit ? ' uerum illud, Chreme,  
 Dicunt : ' ius summum sæpe summast malitia.'

CH. Haud faciam. Sy. Immo aliis si licet, tibi non licet :  
Omnes te in lauta esse et bene aucta re putant. 50

CH. Quin egomet iam ad eam deferam. Sy. Immo filium  
Iube potius. CH. Quamobrem ? Sy. Quia enim in eum ~~er~~  
pitios

Translata amoris. CH. Quid tum ? Sy. Quia uidebitur  
Magis ueri simile id esse, quom hic illi dabit :  
Et simul conficiam facilius ego quod uolo. 55  
Ipse adeo adest : abi, ecfer argentum. CH. Ecfero.

## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 6.

CLITIPHO. SYRV3.

CL. Nullast tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet,  
Quom inuitus facias. uel me hæc deambulatio,  
Quam non laboriosa, ad languorem dedit.  
Nec quicquam magis nunc metuo quam ne denuo  
Miser aliquo extrudar hinc, ne accedam ad Bacchide.n. 5  
Vt te quidem di desæque omnes quantumst cum tuo,  
Syre, istoc inuento cumque incepto perduint !  
Huiusmodi mihi res semper comminiscere,  
Vbi me excarnufices. Sy. I tu hinc quo dignus es ?  
Quam pæne tua me perdidit proteruitas ! 4

CL. Vellem hercle factum, ita meritu's. Sy. Meritus ? quo  
modo ?  
Næ istuc ex te prius audiuisse gaudeo,  
Quam argentum haberet, quod daturus iam fui.  
CL. Quid igitur dicam tibi uis ? abisti ? mini  
Amicam adduxti, quam non liceat tangere. 44  
Sy. Iam non sum iratus. sed scin ubi nunc sit tibi

Tua Bacchis ? Cl. Apud nos. Sy. Non. Cl. Vbi ergo ?  
 Sy. Apud Cliniam.  
 Cl. Perii. Sy. Bono animo es : iam argentum ad eam  
 deferes,  
 Quod ei pollicitu's. Cl. Garris. unde ? Sy. A tuo patre.  
 Cl. Ludis fortasse me ? Sy. Ipsa re experibere. 20  
 Cl. Nre ego homo sum fortunatus : deamo te, Syre.  
 Sy. Sed pater egreditur. caue quicquam admiratus sis,  
 Qua causa id fiat : obsecundato in loco :  
 Quod inperabit facito : loquitur paucula.

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## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 7.

CHREMES. CLITIPHO. SYRVS.

Ch. Vbi Clitiphō hic est ? Sy. 'Eccum me' inque. Cl.  
 Eccum hic tibi.  
 Ch. Quid rei esset dixti huic ? Sy. Dixi pleraque omnia.  
 Ch. Cape hoc argentum ac defer. Sy. I : quid stas, lapis ?  
 Quin accipis ? Cl. Cedo sane. Sy. Sequere hac me ocios :  
 Tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere : 5  
 Nam nil est illic quod moremur diutius.  
 Ch. Minas quidem iam decem habet a me filia,  
 Quas pro alimentis esse nunc duco datas :  
 Hasce ornamenti consequentur alterae :  
 Porro haec talenta dotis adposcunt duo. 10  
 Quam multa iniusta ac prava fiunt moribus !  
 Mihi nunc relictis rebus inueniundus est  
 Aliquis, labore inuenta mea quoi dem bona.

## ACT. IV.—SCEN. 8.

MENEDEMVS. CHREMES.

ME. Multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum  
 Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego  
 Resipisse. CH. Vt errat. ME. Te ipsum quærebam, Chreme:  
 Serua, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam.

CH. Cedo quid uis faciam? ME. Inuenisti hodie filiam.  
 CH. Quid tum? ME. Hanc uxorem sibi dari uolt Clinia.  
 CH. Quæso quid tu homini's? ME. Quid est? CH. Iamne  
 oblitus es,  
 Inter nos quid sit dictum de fallacia,  
 Vt ea uia abs te argentum auferretur? ME. Scio.

CH. Ea res nunc agitur ipsa. ME. Quid narras, Chreme? <sup>10</sup>  
 Immo hæc quidem quæ apud me est, Clitiphonis est  
 Amica. CH. Ita aiunt: et tu credis omnia:  
 Et illam aiunt uelle uxorem, ut quom desponderim  
 Des qui aurum ac uestem atque alia quæ opus sunt comparet.

ME. Id est profecto: id amicæ dabitur. CH. Scilicet <sup>15</sup>  
 Daturum. ME. Ah, frustra sum igitur gauisus miser.  
 Quiduis tamen iam malo quam hunc amittere.  
 Quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme,  
 Ne sentiat me sensisse atque ægre ferat?

CH. Ægre? nimium illi, Menedeme, indulges. ME.  
 Sine: <sup>20</sup>

Inceptumst: perfice hoc mihi perpetuo, Chreme.

CH. Dic conuenisse, egisse te de nuptiis.  
 ME. Dicam. quid deinde? CH. Me facturum esse omnia.  
 Generum placere; postremo etiam, si uoles,  
 Desponsam quoque esse dicito. ME. Em, istuc uolueram. <sup>25</sup>  
 CH. Tanto ocios te ut poscat, et tu, id quod cupis,

Quam ocissume ut des. **M.** Cupio. **C.** H. Næ tu prope-  
diem,  
Vt istam rem uideo, istius obsaturabere.  
Sed hæc uti sunt, cautim et paulatim dabis,  
Si sapies. **M.** Faciam. **C.** H. Abi intro : uide quid postulet. \*  
Ego domi ero, siquid me uoles. **M.** Sane uolo :  
Nam te sciente faciam, quidquid egero.

## ACTVS V.—SCEN. I.

—  
MENEDEMVVS. CHREMES.

Mr. Ego me non tam astutum neque ita perspicacem esse certo scio :

Sed hic adiutor meus et monitor et præmonstrator Chremes  
Hoc mihi præstat : in me quiduis harum rerum conuenit,  
Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus :  
In illum nil potest : exuperat eius stultitia hæc omnia.

Ch. Ohe, jam desine deos, uxor, gratulando obtundere,  
Tuam esse inuentam gnatam : nisi illos ex tuo ingenio iudicas,  
Vt nil credas intellegere, nisi idem dictumst centiens.  
Sed interim quid illic iam dudum gnatus cessat cum Syro ?

Me. Quos aīs homines, Chreme, cessare ? Ch. Ehem,  
Menedeme, aduenis ?

Dic mihi, Cliniae quæ dixi nuntiastin ? Me. Omnia.

Ch. Quid aīt ? Me. Gaudere adeo cœpit, quasi qui cupiunt  
nuptias.

Ch. Hahahæ. Me. Quid risisti ? Ch. Serui uenere in  
mentem Syri  
Calliditates. Me. Itane ? Ch. Voltus quoque hominum fin-  
git scelus.

Me. Gnatus quod se adsimulat lætum, id dicis ? Ch. Id.  
Me. Idem istuc mihi

Venit in mentem. Ch. Veterator. Me. Magis, si magis noris,  
putes

Ita rem esse. Ch. Ain tu ? Me. Quin tu ausculta. Ch.  
Mane dum, hoc prius scire expeto,

Quid perdideris. nam ubi desponsam nuntiasti filio,  
 Continuo inieciisse uerba tibi Dromonem scilicet,  
 Sponsæ uestem aurum atque ancillas opus esse : argentum ut  
 dares. 20

ME. Non. CH. Quid ? non ? ME. Non inquam. CH. Neque  
 ipse gnatus ? ME. Nil prorsum, Chreme.

Magis unum etiam instare, ut hodie confiantur nuptiæ.

CH. Mira narras. quid Syrus meus ? ne is quidem quicquam ?  
 ME. Nihil.

CH. Quamobrem, nescio. ME. Evidem miror, qui alia  
 tam plane scias.

Sed ille tuom quoque Syrus idem mire finxit filium, 25  
 Vt ne paululum quidem subolat esse amicam hanc Clinæ.

CH. Quid aīs ? ME. Mitto iam osculari atque amplexari :  
 id nil puto.

CH. Quid est quod amplius simuletur ? ME. Vah. CH.  
 Quid est ? ME. Audi modo.

Est mihi ultimis conclave in ædibus quoddam retro :

Huc est intro latus lectus, uestimentis stratus est. 30

CH. Quid postquam hoc est factum ? ME. Dictum factum  
 huc abiit Clitiphoo.

CH. Solus ? ME. Solus. CH. Timeo. ME. Bacchis con-  
 secutast ilico.

CH. Sola ? ME. Sola. CH. Perii. ME. Vbi abiere intro,  
 operuere ostium. CH. Hem,

Clinia hæc fieri uidebat ? ME. Quid ni ? mecum una simul.

CH. Filist amica Bacchis : Menedeme, occidi. 35

ME. Quamobrem ? CH. Decem dierum uix mihiſt  
 familia.

ME. Quid ? istuc times quod ille operam amico dat suo ?

CH. Immo quod amicæ. ME. Si dat. CH. An dubium id  
 tibist ?

Quemquamne tam communi animo esse aut leni putas,  
Qui se uidente amicam patiatur suam ?

ME. Quid ni ? quo uerba facilius dentur mihi.

CH. Derides merito. mihi nunc ego suscenseo :  
Quot res dedere ubi possem persentiscere,  
Ni essem lapis ! quæ uidi ! uæ misero mihi.

At næ illud haud inultum, si uiuo, ferent :

Nam iam . . ME. Non tu te cohibus ? non te respicis ?  
Non tibi ego exempli satis sum ? CH. Præ iracundia,  
Menedeme, non sum apud me. ME. Tene istuc loqui !  
Nonne id flagitiumst, te aliis consilium dare,  
Foris sapere, tibi non potis esse auxiliarier ?

CH. Quid faciam ? ME. Id quod me fecisse aiebas parum.  
Fac te patrem esse sentiat : fac ut audeat  
Tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere :  
Nequam aliam quærat copiam ac te deserat.

CH. Immo abeat multo malo quoquis gentium,  
Quam hic per flagitium ad inopiam redigat patrem :  
Nam si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus,  
Menedeme, mihi illæc uero ad rastros res reddit.

ME. Quot incommoditates hac re accipies, nisi caues !  
Difficilem ostendes te esse et ignosces tamen  
Post, et id ingratum. CH. Ah nescis, quam doleam. ME. Vt  
lubet.

Quid hoc quod rogo, ut illa nubat nostro ? nisi quid est  
Quod magis uis. CH. Immo et gener et adfines placent.

ME. Quid dotis dicam te dixisse filio ?  
Quid obticuisti ? CH. Dotis ? ME. Ita dico. CH. Ah. ME  
Chreme,  
Nequid uereare, si minus : nil nos dos mouet.  
CH. Duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decreui satis :  
Sed ita dictu opus est, si me uis saluom esse et rem et filium,

Mea omnia bona doti dixisse illi. **ME.** Quam rem agis?

**CH.** Id mirari te simulato et illum hoc rogitato simul, <sup>70</sup>  
Quamobrem id faciam. **ME.** Quin ego uero quamobrem iu facias nescio.

**CH.** Egone? ut eius animum, qui nunc luxuria et lasciuia Diffliuit, retundam, redigam, ut quo se uortat nesciat.

**ME.** Quid agis? **CH.** Mitte: sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem. **ME.** Sino:

Itane uis? **CH.** Ita. **ME.** Fiat. **CH.** Ac iam uxorem ut arcessat paret. <sup>75</sup>

Hic ita ut liberos est æquom dictis confutabitur.

Sed syrum. **ME.** Quid eum? **CH.** Egone? si uiuo, adeo exornatum dabo,

Adeo depexum, ut dum uiuat meminerit semper mei:

Qui sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat.

Non, ita me di ament, auderet facere hæc uiduæ mulieri, <sup>80</sup>  
Quæ in me fecit.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

CLITIPHO. MENEDEMVS. CHREMES. SYRVS.

**CL.** Itane tandem quæso est, Menedeme, ut pater Tam in breui spatio omnem de me eiecerit animum patris? Quodnam ob factum? quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Volgo faciunt. **ME.** Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo ac durius, Quo fit: uerum ego haud minus ægre patior, id qui nescio <sup>5</sup> Nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo uolo.

**CL.** Hic patrem astare aibas. **ME.** Eccum. **CH.** Quid me incusas, Clitiphō?

Quia quia ego huius feci, tibi prospexi et stultitiae tue.

Vbi te uidi animo esse omissa et suauia in præsentia  
 Quæ essent prima habere neque consulere in longitudinem, <sup>16</sup>  
 Cepi rationem, ut neque egeres, neque ut hæc posses perdere.  
 Vbi quo decuit primo, tibi non licuit per te mihi dare,  
 Abii ad proxumos, qui erant tibi : eis commisi et credidi.  
 Ibi tuae stultitiae semper erit præsidium, Clitiphos,  
 Victus, uestitus, quo in tectum te receptes. CL. Ei mihi. <sup>18</sup>  
 CH. Satius est quam te ipso herede hæc possidere Bacchidem.  
 SY. Disperii : scelestus quantas turbas concui insciens !  
 CL. Emori cupio. CH. Prius quæso discé, quid sit uiuere.  
 Vbi scies, si displicebit uita, tum istoc utitor.  
 SY. Ere, licetne ? CH. Loquere. SY. At tuto. CH.  
 Loquere. SY. Quæ istast prauitas, <sup>20</sup>  
 Quæue amentiast, quod peccaui ego, id obesse huic ? CH.  
 Ilicet.  
 Ne te admisce : nemo accusat, Syre, te : nec tu aram tibi  
 Nec precatorem pararis. SY. Quid agis ? CH. Nil succenso  
 Nec tibi nec tibi : nec uos est æquom quod facio mihi.  
 SY. Abiit ? uah, rogasse uellem. CL. Quid ? SY. Vnde  
 peterem mihi cibum : <sup>25</sup>  
 Ita nos alienauit. tibi iam esse ad sororem intellego.  
 CL. Adeon rem rediisse, ut periculum etiam fame mihi sit,  
 Syre !  
 SY. Modo liceat uiuere, est spes — CL. Quæ ? SY. Nos  
 esurituros satis.  
 CL. Inrides in re tanta neque me quicquam consilio adiuuas ?  
 SY. Immo et ibi nunc sum et usque id egi dudum, dum  
 loquitur pater : <sup>30</sup>  
 Et quantum ego intellegere possum. CL. Quid ? SY. Non  
 aberit longius.  
 CL. Quid id ergo ? SY. Sic est : non esse horum te arbitror.  
 CL. Qui istuc, Syre ?

Satin sanus es ? Sy. Ego dicam, quod mi in mentem: tu  
dijudica.

Dum istis fuisti solus, dum nulla alia delectatio  
Quæ propior esset, te indulgebant, tibi dabant: nunc filia. 25  
Postquamst inuenta uera, inuentast causa qua te expellerent.

CL. Est uerisimile. Sy. An tu ob peccatum hoc esse illum  
iratum putas ?

CL. Non arbitror. Sy. Nunc aliud specta: matres omnes  
filiis

In peccato adiutrices, auxilio in paterna iniuria  
Solent esse: id non fit. CL. Verum dicis: quid ego nunc  
faciam, Syre ? 40

Sy. Suspitionem istanc ex illis quæsere: rem profer palam.  
Si non est uerum, ad misericordiam ambos adduces cito,  
Aut scibis quoius sis. CL. Recte suades: faciam. SA. Sat  
recte hoc mihi

In mentem uenit: namque adolescens quam minima in spe  
situs erit

Tam facillume patris pacem in leges conficiet suas. 45  
Etiam haud scio an uxorem ducat: ac Syro nil gratia.  
Quid hoc autem ? senex exit foras: ego fugio. adhuc quod  
factumst,

Miror continuo non iussisse abripi me: ad Menedemum hunc  
pergam.

Eum mihi precatorem paro: seni nostro fidei nil habeo.

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ACT. V.—SCEN. 3.

SOSTRATA. CHREMES.

So. Profecto nisi caues tu homo, aliquid gnato confides malum:  
Idque adeo miror, quo modo

Tam ineptum quicquam tibi uenire in mentem, mi uir,  
potuerit.

Ch. Oh, pergin mulier esse ? nullamne ego rem umquam in  
uita mea

Volui, quin tu in ea re mihi fueris aduorsatrix, Sostrata ?  
At si rogem iam, quid est quod peccem, aut quamobrem hoc  
faciam, nescias :

In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta. So. Ego nescio ?

Ch. Imme scis potius, quam quidem redeat ad integrum  
hæc oratio. So. Oh,

Iniquos es, qui me tacere de re tanta postules.

Ch. Non postulo iam : loquere : nilo minus ego hoc faciam  
tamen.

So. Facies ? Ch. Verum. So. Non uides quantum mali ex  
ea re excites ?

Subditum se suspicatur. Ch. 'Subditum,' ain tu ? So. Sic  
erit, inquam, mi vir.

Ch. Confitere tuum non esse. So. Au te obsecro, istuc inimicis  
siet.

Egon confitear meum non esse filium, qui sit meus ?

Ch. Quid ? metuis ne non, quom uelis, conuincas esse illum  
tuom ?

So. Quod filiast inuenta ? Ch. Non : sed, quod magis cre-  
dendum siet,

Id quod est consimilis moribus

Conuinces facile ex te natum : nam tui similis est probe.

Nam illi nil uitist relictum, quin siet itidem tibi.

Tum præterea talem nisi tu nulla pareret filium.

Sed ipse egreditur, quam seuerus : rem quom uideas, censeas.

## ACT. V.—SCEN. 4.

CLITIPHO. SOSTRATA. CHREMES.

CL. Si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, quom ego uoluptati  
tibi

Fuerim, dictus filius tuos uostra uoluntate: obsecro,  
Eius ut memineris atque inopis nunc te miserescat mei;  
Quod peto et uolo, parentis meos ut commonstres mihi.

So. Obsecro, mi gnate, ne istuc in animum inducas tuom,  
Alienum esse te. CL. Sum. So. Miseram me, hocine quæsisti  
obsecro?

Ita mihi atque huic sis superstes, ut *tu* ex me atque hoc  
natus es:

Et caue posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc uerbum ex te  
audiam.

CH. At ego, si me metuis, mores caue in te esse istos  
sentiam.

CL. Quos? CH. Si scire uis, ego dicam: gerro, iners, <sup>10</sup> fraus,  
helluo,

Ganeo, damnosus: crede, et nostrum te esse credito.

CL. Non sunt hæc parentis dicta. CH. Non, si ex capite  
sis meo

Natus, item ut aiunt Mineruam esse ex Ioue, ea causa magis  
atiar, Clitipho, flagitiis tuis me infamem fieri.

So. Di istæc prohibeant. CH. Deos nescio: ego quod potero,  
sedulo. <sup>15</sup>

Quæris id quod habes, parentis: quod abest non quæris, patri  
Quomodo obsequare et ut serues quod labore inuenerit.

Non mihi per fallacias adducere ante oculos . . pudet

Dicere hac præsente uerbum turpe: at te id nullo modo  
Puduit facere. CL. Eheu, quam nunc totus displico mihi, <sup>20</sup>  
Quam pudet: neque quod principium capiam ad placandum scio.

HEAVONTIMORVMENOS.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 5.

MENEDEMVS. CHREMES. SOSTRATA. CLITIPHO.

ME. Enimuero Chremes nimis grauiter cruciat adulescentulum  
Nimisque inhumane: exeo ergo ut pacem conciliem. optume  
Ipsos uideo. CH. Ehem, Menedeme, quor non arcessi iubes  
Filiam et quod dotis dixi firmas? So. Mi uir, te obsecro  
Ne facias. CL. Pater, obsecro mi ignoscas. ME. Da ueniam,  
Chreme:

Sine te exoret. CH. Egon mea bona ut dem Bacchidi dono  
sciens?

Non faciam. ME. At id nos non sinemus. CL. Si me uiuom  
uis, pater,

Ignosce. So. Age, Chreme mi. ME. Age quæso, ne tam  
offirma te, Chreme.

CH. Quid istic? uideo non licere ut cooperam hoc pertendere.

ME. Facis, ut te decet. CH. Ea lege hoc adeo faciam, si  
facit

Quod ego hunc æquom censeo. CL. Pater, omnia faciam:  
inpera.

CH. Vxorem ut ducas. CL. Pater. CH. Nil audio. So.  
Ad me recipio:

Faciet. CH. Nil etiam audio ipsum. CL. Perii. So. Au  
dubitas, Clitipho?

CH. Immo utrum uolt. So. Faciet omnia. ME. Hæc dum  
incipias, grauia sunt,

Dumque ignores: ubi cognoris, facilia. CL. Faciam, pater.  
So. Gnate mi, ego pol tibi dabo illam lepidam, quam tu  
facile ames,

Filiam Phanocrateæ nostri. CL. Rufamne illam uirginem,  
Cæsiam, sparsò ore, adunco naso? non possum, pater.

CH. Heia, ut elegans est: credas animum ibi esse So.  
Aliam dabo.

CL. Immo, quandoquidem ducendast, egomet habeo prope-  
modum <sup>20</sup>

Quam uolo. So. Nunc laudo, gnate. CL. Archonidi huius  
filiam.

So. Satis placet. CL. Pater, hoc nunc restat. CH. Quid?  
CL. Syro ignoscas uolo

Quæ mea causa fecit. CH. Fiat. CANTOR. Vos ualete et  
plaudite.

## HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS.

(So called from Menedemus inflicting on himself a penance of labour and self-denial for past severity to his son.)

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### PROLOGUS.

The prologue deals chiefly with answers to the attacks of Luscius Lavinius, as in the prologue to the *Andria*. After showing why an old actor, and not a young one, speaks the prologue, viz., that he may the better act as the poet's advocate, and giving a slight sketch of the play, he deals with the charge of blending many Greek plays into a few Latin: and then that he is helped by friends in his composition (see *Adelph. Prol.*), touching which charges he throws himself on his audience; and, before closing what he has to say, indulges in a hit at the noisy characters (31) which are remarked in the plays of Lavinius. He has himself, he says, in the *Eunuchus*, shown them bustle and life, now he will give them a quiet play. Another ground on which he appeals to the favour of his audience is, the liberality with which he has heretofore acted towards them.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Quoi, Quor* = *cui, cur*.—*Ne cui sit*, &c. L. Ambivius Turpio, the head actor, spoke this prologue in person, contrary, as Bentley supposes, to the usual custom of placing the prologue in the hands of a second or third-part actor. Bentley refers to *Adelph. Prol.* 22, and *Plaut. Trinumm. Prol.* 16. Ambivius would come on as Chremes, immediately after speaking the prologue.

3. *Quod veni*, h. e. *id propter quod veni*. Namely, to explain the author's objects, and to be his advocate more efficiently than a young actor could (10—47). *Quod veni* has been improperly taken for the acting which follows the prologue.—*Integrā—integral*, “a fresh comedy from an untouched Greek comedy,” a play of Menander till then untranslated by Latin poet.—*Heautontimorumenon*. Horace alludes to this play in *Sat. I. ii. 18—22*, and *Cicero, Tusc. Disp. iii. 27, 65*.

6. Bentley read “*simplex—duplici*;” explaining that it was one play with two plots (*argumentum duplex*), and Dacier and Ruhnken hold this view. Preferable, we think, is the explanation of the text as it stands, which Parry gives from Euphranor, “Two plays from a single argument,” h. e. a Greek play and a Latin play on the same plot. The Latin poet did not look upon himself as a translator merely.

7. *Novam esse*, h. e., New to the Roman stage.—*Quae esset, viz.*, Heantontimorumenos.—*Qui scripserit* (*Latine*), i. e., Terence.—*Cuja trascas sit*, h. e., Menander's.

10. *Has partes didicerim*, “I have undertaken this part.” The poet was said “docere,” the actor, “discere, fabulam.” See Hecyra, 2nd Prologue, 6, In eis, quas primum Cæcili didici novas, &c.—*Paucis dabo (sc. verbis)*, “I will communicate briefly.” For this use of “do,” Ruhnken quotes Virg. Ecl. i. 19, *Iste deus qui sit da Tityre nobis*; and Ter. Phorm. V. vi. 37. For the ellipsis of “verbis,” see Andr. I. i. 2.

11. *He wished me to be his advocate, not his prologue-speaker*: to plead his cause against his detractors, not to give you a sketch of what the incidents of the play are.—*Orator* = “cui causa defendenda mandatur,” according to Ruhnken, who quotes Hecyra, 2nd Prol. 1, “Orator ad vos venio ornatus prologi.” Akin to this sense of “orator,” is its use as the “spokesman of an embassy.” Livy i. 15; Virg. *AEn.* vii. 153, “Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis.”—*Prologum* is used here in the secondary sense of the “speaker of the prologue.”—*Vestrum judicium fecit*, “he has left the decision to you.”—*Me actorem dedit*, “He has given you me as his pleader, or advocate.” For this sense of “actor,” see Cic. in Cæcil. *Divinatio*, c. i., and c. iv.

13. *A facundia*, “in point of eloquence.” For this use of *a*, Gronovius compares Aulul. Plaut. II. ii. 9, “Ain' tu te valere? Pol ego haud *a pecunia* perbene?” where Lambinus explains “a pecunia,” “Quod ad pecuniam attinet.” See also Trucul. Plaut. II. i. 30, *Sterilis est amator a datis*, i. e., in point of gifts. Construe, “But your pleader here will be efficient in point of eloquence, just so far as the poet (ille) has been in finding ideas aptly to his purpose,” &c. He means to say the main credit is the poet's, the speaker can merely enforce the poet's words by his delivery.

16. *Nam quod rumores*, &c. *Nam*, see Andr. I. i. 24. As to the charge alluded to, as brought by Lavinius against Terence, see Andria, Prol. 15—20.—*Distulerunt*, “Have spread abroad.” Cf. *Trinumm.* III. ii. 63, *Ne mihi hanc famam differant*. Construe, “Now, as to ill-wishers having circulated rumours,” &c.

17. *Contaminasse*. Cf. Andria Prol. 16. In v. 19, *Autumat*, is “gives out.” See Hildyard, Plaut. *Mensæchm.* Prol. 8, who explains, “autumant, quasi auctumant, auctores sunt.” See *ibid.*, 662.—*Bonorum exemplum*. These were Nævius, Plautus, Ennius, &c. See Andria, Prol. 18.

22. *Malevolus vetus Poeta*. Compare Andria Prol. 6, 7. Phorm. Prol. 1, 13.—*Repente ad studium*, &c., “that our author has suddenly devoted himself to the poet's calling.” *Musicum* here, as in Phorm. Prol. 17, *artem musicam*, is i. q. “poeticum.” *Musica*, *μουσικὴ* (see Parry on this passage), implies “a liberal education generally,” and this comprehended music and poetry specially. *Musica* = belles lettres, according to Dacier. See Eun. III. ii. 24. In the next verse, *amicum*, h. e. *amicorum*, refers to Lælius and Scipio, whose friendship and aid he boldly claims as a merit and matter of praise in the prologue to the Adelphi, 15.—*Natura*, “natural talent.” Ruhnken quotes Corn. Nepos in Alcib. 1, *In uno homine inesse tam diversam naturam*.

25. *Vestra existimatio*, h. e., *judicium*. Gronovius shows that in Cicero, “existimare” is often equivalent to “judicare.” See Cic. ad

Fam. Lib. i. Ep. 5, *Non facile possum existimare*: and Ep. 7. Livy, xliv. 14, "Inde existimari potest, qui habitus animorum audientibus ea Patribus fuerit."—*Omnes vos oratos volo*, this is the "orator's" proper office; see above at ver. 11, *Oratorem esse voluit me, &c.*

28. *Crescendi copiam*, "an opportunity of rising," or "of advancement." Cf. Hor. Od. I. xii. 45, *Crescit occulto velut arbor aëvo, &c.* Goveanus quotes Cic. in Verrem, Act. II. lib. v. c. 67, "Denique si videor hic, quod ego non quæsivi, de uno isto voluisse crescere," &c.

29. *Novarum qui—sine vitiis*, "to those who afford you the opportunity of witnessing new plays without faults." "Spectandi novarum" is an irregular construction for "spectandarum novarum." We should usually find the gerund with the case the verb governs, or the gerundive construction; but in this case we have a blending of both. See Madvig, who, at sect. 413. obs. 2, quotes Cic. Phil. v. 3, "Facultas—agrorum suorum latronibus condonandi." Parry adds Cic. in Verr. II. ii. 31. Plaut. Captiv. IV. ii. 72. There seems no more natural solution than that the writer blended two constructions, each common, in one, in these instances, the infrequency of which strengthens this view.

30. *Ne ille pro se, &c.*, "I say without faults, lest Lavinus' (ille) should deem that I have spoken in his defence, who but lately (i. e., in a recent comedy) made the people make way for a slave running in the street." In this passage Perizonius, followed by Bentley, read "dixisse" for "decesse," which is explained of the impropriety of the people talking to a slave, which was beneath Roman dignity, though a slave in a play might often address an "aside" to the people, his audience. But there is no need to alter *decesse* (which is for "decessisse") for this is a hit at Lavinus, who had introduced a slave thus running, and the people making way for him, which breach of decorum that "vetus poeta," excused, because the slave had a mad master. Commentators compare with "servo currenti," Plaut. Amphitr. III. iv. 3; Curcul. II. iii. 1. And to these Parry adds, Stichus II. i. 11; Mercator I. ii. 6: also from Plautus.—*Cur insano serviat*, "Why should he be slave to a madman," Parry. Others explain these words, "Why should Terence plead for a fool?" viz., Lavinus. But this is not so probable as the former interpretation.

35. *Adeste aequo animo*. Cf. Andr. Prol. 24.

36. *Statariam agere*, "to act a quiet play," as opposed to the "motoria fabula," "the bustling play," such as were the Eunuchus and Phormio, and to the "mixta," which was a compound of both, e. g., the Andria and Adelphi. So Parry explains, referring to Eun. Prol. 44, and Hecyra, Prol. I. 4. and II. 25, 34, for the force of *per silentium*. Roman plays were interrupted by gladiatorial shows, and other popular amusements. Goveanus aptly quotes for the word "stataria," a passage from Cicero's Brutus, c. 30, where the word is transferred from acting to oratory. See the passage at the close of the abovementioned chapter.

38. *Sycophanta*. Cf. Andr. IV. v. 20.—*Clamore summo, &c.*, "Parts that ask powers of voice and iron sides," Colman.—*Med causā*: cf. below, V. v. 23.

44. *Si que laboriosa est*, "If any play is full of trouble and hard work." "Siqua" and "siquæ" appear to have been used indiscriminately in the feminine singular, though with a slight preference for the former

in the poets. Madvig. sect. 90. Here the metre requires the latter, which Bentley restored to the text,—*Sin lenis est gregem*, “But if ‘tis light work, it is carried to another company.” Goveanus reads *levi*, i. e., *stataria* (not *laboriosa* or *motoria*), and compares “scripturā levi,” in Phorm. Prol. 5.—*Gregem*. Cf. Plaut. Asin. Prol. 3, *Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus*. Ter. Phorm. Prol. 33, *Quom per tumulum noster grex motus loco*’at.

46. *In hac est pura oratio*, “In this play the language is plain.” Cf. Hor. Sat. I. iv. 54, *Puris versum perscribere verbis*. See also Phorm. Prol. 5, *Tenui esse oratione*.—*In utramque partem*, h. e., *statarias et motorias*.

49. *In animum induxi*. This is the “plena locutio” of the phrase used in ver. 41, and elsewhere, “animum inducite.” Compare Andria, Prol. 8, *Quam maxime, &c.* Cf. Hecyra III. v. 45, *Matris servibo commodia*.

51, 52. *Exemplum statuise—quam sibi*, “Establish a precedent in me, that young hands may aim at being complacent rather than self-willed.” Or “sibi placere,” may imply self-seeking, in reference to ver. 48.

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### ACTUS I.—SC. I.

CHREMES inquires of Menedemus why, at his age, and with his means, he is wearing himself out with personal toil at his farm. Menedemus at first repells his questioner, but at last, details his severe conduct towards his son Clinia, and explains that his labour is self-imposed as a punishment for having driven his son to exile himself.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Nupera notitia admodum sit*, “Our acquaintance is quite recent.” Goveanus reads *nupera*, as do also several early editors. Parry also adopts this reading, comparing Plaut. Cap. iii. v. 60, “nuperum novitium.”—*Inde adeo quom*, “Even from the time when.” This was a reading of Bentley. Most editions have, “inde adeo quod,” “arising simply from the fact that.”—*In proximo* (loco sc.). Cf. Hecyra III. ii. 6, *Cum in proximo haec sit sagra*.

4. *Vicinitas*, “nearness.” Servius on Virg. Ecl. iii. 53 (Vicin. Palæmon) quotes this passage, with the observation that the topic of neighbourhood is calculated to produce good-will. “Benevolum reddit ex vicinitatis commemoratione.”—*Quod ego*, &c., “Which I reckon next door to friendship.” Cf. (with Zeune) *ἐν μέρει τιθέαν*. Bentley proposed, “Quod ego esse in aliquā parte,” &c., needlessly.

7. *Præter etatē tuam*, “beyond your time of life.” *Præter* is so used in Andri. I. i. 31, *Præter cætera*. For *etatē tuam*, cf. ver. 10, and for *res tua*, see 11—13. For *Nam*, interrogatively, in ver. 8, see Andria *passim*.

10. *Quid queris?* “What are you striving to amass?” Cf. Ter. Adelph. V. iv. 15; Andri. I. i. 48.—*Ut conicio*, “as I guess;” *conicio*, an old form of “conjicio.”—*Plus eo* (tempore, sc.). Compare, with Ruhnken,

"Ex quo" in Livy xxvii. 50; xxxiv. 26; Ter. Hecyr. III. iv. 7, Dies triginta aut plus eo in navi fui.—*Neque—nemo*: compare Andr. I. ii. 33, "Neque tu haud dices tibi non prædictum." *Neque* in the present case seems to follow with the second clause, as if "nec quisquam" had preceded in the first.

13. *Proinde quasi*, &c., "Just as if you had none." *Proinde* = "perinde" here, and at Phorm. II. iii. 35, *Proinde expiscare quasi non nosset*. Cic. pro T. A. Milone, 31, *Proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem*, &c., where, however, Orellius reads "perinde."—*Officia fungere*. For this archaic use of the accusative with *fungor*, compare Adelph. III. iv. 18, "Functus officium." So "utor," and "abutor," Andr. Prol. 5, Poenul. Plaut. V. ii. 128.

17. *Aut aliiquid ferre.* Bentley reads "aliiquid facere denique." because Donatus so quotes this verse in his note on Phorm. I. ii. 71; and because in one MS. it is so read. But see Cic. in Fin. i. 1. *Denique* occurs, as here, in the beginning of a sentence, but end of a line, in Andr. I. i. 120; Eun. Prol. 40, &c. Zeune, however, preferred punctuating after "denique," adducing Eun. I. ii. 78, and Phorm. II. ii. 11. Construe "or carrying some burden." "In fine," or, "in a word," &c. Ruhnken seems to consider *aliiquid ferre* to mean "undergoing some other toil." But the former sense is simpler.

19. " *Voluptati*, here, as elsewhere in Terence, must," observes Parry, "be scanned as an anapæst in the second foot, followed by a long syllable (---). " *Tibi*" before " *esse*" entirely vanishes in scansion = *t' esse*." — *At enim*, &c., "But, you'll urge, I'm not satisfied with the amount of work here." *At*, and *at enim* constantly introduce the words of an objection, real or supposed. See Eun. II. iii. 90; Phorm. III. ii. 2.— For *penitus*, in the sense of being dissatisfied, see Phorm. I. iii. 20.

21, 22. *Quod in opere, &c.*, "As to the amount of personal labour which you consume in doing your work" (or, "in bringing it to a profitable account") "were you to spend it on keeping your slaves at work, you would be more benefited." For this sense of "exerceo," Ruhnken refers to Virg. Georg. i. 210, Exerceete, viri, tauros. Adelph. IV. ii. 48, Ego te to exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.

23. *Tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi.* Bentley adopts this reading from the Bembine MS., and from the passage in Cic. Lib. xii. ad Att., where it is quoted. Lindenbrog. quotes for ver. 24, a line of Menander, ἀ μὴ προσήκει μήτ' ἀκούει, μήτ' ὅρα.

25. *Homo sum, &c.*, "I am a man; and (as such) deem nought that befalls mankind indifferent to me." "I have a kinsman's interest in the weal or woe of all men." He alludes to *aliena ut cures*, in the words of Menedemus. Cicero touches upon this noted passage in his Offices, i. 9; De Fin. iii. 19; De Leg. i. 12. Compare Seneca, Ep. 95. Augustin. Ep. 51.

27. *Rectum est?* Construe, "Is it right? then let me inquire, that I may do the same; Is it wrong? let me be supposed to advise you, that I may dissuade you from it." *Ut faciam* refers to *perconari*, *ut deterream* to *monere*. For *deterreo* in the sense of dissuade, cf. *Adelph.* I. ii. 64, "Advisor sedulo et deterreo." *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* II. iii. 61, and *II. iv.* 16, 17, quoted by *Gronovius*.

28. *Mihi sic est usus*, "I have need to do thus." For this use of *usus*, see Madvig. Gr. sect. 266. Plaut. Amphit. I. iii. 7, *Citius quod*.

non factost usus, fit, quam quod factost opus; and Ter. Hecyr. III. I. 47.—*Opus factost*: see Andr. III. ii. 10, 43, &c.

30. *Si quid laboris*, &c., “If it involved any pain, I would be loth to inquire, but what is this trouble of yours?” Ruhnken appears to us rightly to explain *laboris*, as in Andr. IV. iii. 5, V. i. 12, and V. ii. 29. Parry explains, “If it were merely a question of *work*, &c.” In the next verse, *meruisti*, says Goveanus, is i. q. admisisti.

34. *Jurero*. See Andr. IV. i. 16, 17.—*Hac quidem causd, quā*, &c., “Yes, even for this reason, which I’ve told you.” The relative is here, by a Greek usage, attracted into the case of the antecedent. Compare Madvig. Gr., sect. 323, obs. 2. Hor. Sat. I. vi. 15, *Judice, quo nosti, populo*.

36. *Rastros*, from *rastrum* “a thing for scraping,” th. rado. See Donaldson, Varron. pp. 412, 413, on the meaning of words in *trum*. Here it means hoes, or mattocks. See below, V. i. 58. On the change of gender in the plural, cf. Madvig. 57. For *adpone*, some commentators read “*depone*,” but there is no need, since, as Ruhnken notes, “*adpone*” is used for “*depone*,” or “*ad pedes pone*,” in Plaut. *Poen.* IV. ii. 35, *At onus urget. Mi. At tu appone. Quam rem agis?* “What mean you?” Compare below IV. iv. 18.

38. *Sine me vacivom*, &c., “Suffer me to grant myself no respite-time from labour.”

40. *Hui, tam gravis, hos, queso?* “Ah! [you will not persist in carrying] these hoes, so heavy as they are, will you?” Chremes is supposed to be weighing them in his hand, hence the demonstrative of the first person “hos,” Virg. Georg. i. 164, has “*iniquo pondere rastri*.” At this point Menedemus begins to tell the reasons of his self-punishment.

46. *Prope jam ut*, &c., “So much so as almost to regard her as his wife even before I knew it;” *jam* implies this. With *perdite* in verse 45, we must supply “*ita*” in sense, which *ut* follows.

47. *Rescivi*. Andr. III. ii. 14. Hecyr. II. i. 11.—*Humanitus, φιλανθρωπός*.

49. *Vid pervolgaīd patrum*, “After the usual method of fathers.” Compare Hor. Sat. I. iv. 55, *Quivis stomachetur eadem Quo personatus pacto pater.*” Gronovius quotes the use of “*via*,” as here, in Cicero, Brutus, c. 46. In Verr. Act. i. c. 16. v. 68. Pro Cælio, c. 20. De Finibus, i. 9. In almost all which passages “*via*” is coupled with “*ratione*.” *Vid* is a monosyllable here.—*Cotidie* is i. q. *Quotidie*.—*Licere*, in verse 51, is the present for the future, Plaut. Menæch. 148.

54. *Tantisper—dum*, “So long—as.” The usual construction. See below, verse 95. Parry quotes Adelph. I. i. 45, where the order is inverted, *Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper pavet.*—*Volo* implies command, or imperiousness, here, as in Andr. III. iii. 18, and Plaut. Aulul. I. ii. 13, *Ignem extingui volo*.

58. *Istuc etatis*. Compare Livy, x. 24, *Se id etatis, &c.* Tacit. Annal. v. 9, &c. See Madvig. sect. 285b.

59. *Pauperiem* differs from “*paupertatem*,” in the latter being used of the middle class, the former of beggars. Hor. Ep. I. i. 46, has, *Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes*.

60. *Belli gloriam armis repperi*, “I found military glory in arms.” Parry prefers this reading to “*gloriam armis belli*.” *Belli* does not

appear to be used as the locative genitive, or dative, unless in conjunction with "domi." Ruhnken, however, considers *belli* here, to stand for "in bello," as Militiae, Adelph. III. iv. 49. — *Adeo res redit*, "The matter came to this point," i. q. "eo res rediit." Compare Phorm. I. ii. 5, Adeo res redit. In verse 63, one MS. has "sapientia," but *bencvolentia* is the better reading, and, as Bentley observes, as *plus scire* has reference to *caelatum*, so *providere* has to *benevolentiam*.

64. *Ad regem*, "to the great king:" the King of Persia, as Zeune rightly shows; for the plots and language of these plays are borrowed from more ancient plays and more ancient history.

68. *Non instrenui*, "spirited." Plaut. Most. I. ii. 23.—*Qui fuere ei consciit*. So Bentley, "Who were his confidants." Perhaps "profectionis" is understood as the genitive of the thing. In verse 71, *incerto præ ægritudine*, "unsettled, owing to sickness of heart." *Præ* expresses a preventing cause. See Madvig. sect. 255, obs. 1, and Parry on Andr. V. i. 6. Here it is the "ægritudo" which prevents the speaker's mind from being "certus."

72. *Assido*, "I seat myself." Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 28.—*soccos detrahunt*, "They draw off my slippers." The Soccus was peculiar to comedy, the Cophurnus to tragedy. In verse 73, Bentley proposed to read "inde alii," because *ubi video* occurs three lines below. We retain *Video alios*.—*Lectos sternere*, "spreading the couches," three of which formed a "triclinium." See Hor. Sat. I. iv. 86.

74. *Pro se quisque sedulus faciebat*, &c., "Each was busy in doing his utmost." Gronovius compares Plaut. Amphit. I. i. 76, *Pro se quisque, id quod quisque potest et valet, edit*. Livy vii. 32, *Ferociter pro se quisque signum duces poscere*.

77. The MSS. and older editions have *sunt*, which Bentley seems to us to have altered to "sint" without good grounds. For *Meā solius causā*, compare Madvig. sect. 297a; Cic. Phil. ii. 43, *Tuum, hominis simplicis, pectus vidimus*. Parry quotes the parallel use in Greek. Soph. Ed. Col. 344, *τὰ μὲν δυστήνου κακό*, &c. See the Greek Grammar of King Edward VI, sect. 145, obs. Latin Grammar, sect. 154. In 81, *ad hæc utenda*, we note the gerundive governing an accusative, like an ordinary transitive verb; just as *utor*, *abutor*, *fungor*, &c., often do in the older poets. See Madvig. 265, obs. 2. See also above, I. i. 18, and Adelph. V. iii. 29, *Mea—utantur sine*.

84. *Vitam illam colet inopem*, "Shall lead that life of neediness." Cf. Plaut. Trinumm. III. ii. 74, *Nec quicquam hic tibi sit, qui vitam colas*.—*Illi de me supplicium dabo*, "I will punish myself for him." Parry observes that "usque dum—interea usque" must be construed much as if it had been merely written "dum—interea."

89. *Nec vas nec vestimentum*, "Neither furniture nor covering." Ruhnken compares Sall. Catil. 51 *Vasa colligere*. *Vestimentum* appears to refer to the hangings or coverings of the couches, &c. See Hor. Sat. II. iv. 84, for a similar use of the word "vestis."—*Conrasi omnia*, "I scraped everything together." Compare Adelph. II. ii. 34. *Decem minas conradet alicunde*.

91, 92. *Facile sumptum exercerent suum*, "Could easily work out their charges." Muretus, followed by Gronovius, read "victum exercerent." The latter explains the phrase "facile tantum fructuum domino para-

rent, quantum in ipsis alendis impenditur." The only parallel given by Gronovius is from Ambrosius Episc. Mediolan. Lib. 2 de Off "Ut sumptum exercere diurnum non queat," which, if it has any weight, goes in favour of the reading "sumptum."—*Omnis produxi ac vendidi*, "I put up, and sold them all." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 53. *Premium suerans illico Producit, vendit.*

93. *Inscripti . . . adis mercede*, "I advertised the house for lease." This was done by posting a bill on the house, which was to let or to sell. So Plaut. *Trinumm.* I. ii. 182, "Ædes venales (to sell) his inscribit literia." Cic. de Off. iii. 16. Cic. ad Att. iv. 2, "Tusculanum proscripti," h.e. have advertised for sale. Gronovius says that another phrase for "proscribi" was "sub titulum ire," for which see Tibull. II. iv. 53. —*Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi*, "I raised about the sum of fifteen talents." For "cogo" in that sense, see Cicero in *Verr. Act. II.* L. I. c. xxvii. *Cum stipendum cogarem, &c.*

98. *Meus particeps* (ut sit sc.) "To share with me." Parry takes these words to have a prospective meaning. Ruhnken, quoting Cic. in *Verr. Act. II.* i. 44, observes that a son in Roman law had "jus bonorum," in his father's lifetime, "possessionem" only after his death. For "liberos," in v. 99, see *Andr. V.* iii. 20; *Hec. II.* i. 15.

101. *Noveras*, see *Andr. II.* vi. 10.

102. *Hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur*. The Bembine MS. has "Hocque fit ubi," where the metre fails. Bentley read "hoc quod fit," which Parry observes would more properly be "id quod fit." Unless we retain the Bembine MS. reading, that of the text will be best to adopt. "When this takes place, in such case life is ill regulated." *Vere* = i.e. non recta ratione. *Adelph. V.* ix. 30.—*Quæ est aequum patri (filium credere scil.*

106. *Peccatum a me maxumest*, "The fault is chiefly mine." Cf *Andr. I.* i. 129.—*Ab illo*, "on his part."

107. *At porro recte spero*, "Yet I trust all will be well hereafter," or "henceforth." *Adelph. III.* i. 2. Lindenbrog. reads "spera."

110. *Dionysia*, Festivals in honour of Bacchus, concerning which see Art. "Dionysia" in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquity. Madame Dacier understood here those called *τὰ κατ' ἔτυπον*, the rural festivals, judging from the words "hic sunt" *are held*, that is, *in this borough or village*.—*Apud me sis volo*, "I should be glad of your company at my house." So in Juvenal S. v. 18, "Una simus ait:" and below in this play, I. ii. 11, "Ut nobiscum hodie esset."

113. *Non convenit*, &c., "It ill befits me, after I have driven him into hardships, now myself to shrink from them." Bentley proposed "hinc peperim," to avoid the difficulty of scansion in "impulerim." Parry considers the antepenult lengthened by ictus, as in "habitat." *Eun. II.* iii. 30, &c.

115. *Lacrumas excusset miki*, "He has brought tears from my eyes." So in Hor. S. II. iii. 20, *Excussum propriis*.—Sat. I. iv. 35, "Dummodo risum excutiat." For the dative after "excusset," compare Hor. Od. III. xxix. 5, *Eripe te moræ*.

119. *Monitore*, "A reminder." Ruhnken quotes on this passage St. Luke, xiv. 17, to show that the ancients employed "monitores," to remind guests that their feasts were ready. We must suppose that Ohremes has (between this line and the last) been to Phania's door and

returned.—*Egomet convivas moror*, “Tis I who am keeping my guests waiting.”—*Crepuerint fores Hinc a me*. See Andr. III. i. 3; IV. i. 58. —*Huc concessero*, “I'll retire to this side.”

## ACTUS I.—Sc. II.

CLITIPHO, son of Chremes, is overheard by his father addressing Clinia, who has returned from abroad, and assuring him that his mistress will soon arrive from the city. Chremes learns the particulars of Clinia's arrival, and after some consideration determines that his wisest course will be not to apprise him of the real state of Menedemus's feelings. He therefore holds language to his son, which seems to justify Menedemus, who, he says, acts from a desire to advance his son's best interests.

## Metre:

- 1, 3. Trochaic Tetrameter.
- 2, 5, 6, 13. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.
- 4. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.
- 7—12. 14—37. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Haudquaquam etiam cessant*, “They are not even yet at all delaying;” i. e. the messenger and Antiphila, see v. 17. *Etiam* is used as here in Andr. I. i. 89. *Nil suspicant etiam mali*. *Hodie*, in v. 2, is used loosely for “now,” “shortly,” as Virg. Ecl. iii. 49. *Nunquam hodie effugies*.

3. *Mittas*, h. e. *omittas*, as in Andria, V. iii. 2.

6. *Quid id est?* “What now?” Colman. “What means that word ‘opportune’?”

8. *Apud nos est*, “chez nous.” Cf. Catull. xiii. 1. “Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me,” and Terence and Plautus *passim*. In v. 9, Bentley, Ruhnken, and others approve the Bembine MSS. reading “abduxī,” instead of “adduxī.”—*Abduxī = I carried him off*, to supper. Ruhnken quotes Livy i. 59, *Citatis equis avolant Romam*. *Pueritia* in this line must be read as a trisyllable.

11. *Quam vellent Menedemum invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius*, “How I wish I had pressed Menedemus further, to be with us, i. e. to sup with us.” *Amplius* must be taken with *invitatum*, and a comma placed at *esset*. For “nobiscum esset” compare I. i. 110, *Hodie apud me sis volo*.

12. *Objicerem*, or as it is here written “obicerem,” is used, says Ruhnken, of things unexpectedly presented to the view. See Ter. Adelph. IV. iv. 1. *Hocine de improviso mihi mali objici*. *Heeyra*. III. iii. 2. *Qua nec opinanti accidunt*. Cic. Philipp. xiii. c. 16, &c. *Cave faxis*. Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 14, and Madvig., 375 a, and obs. 1.

14. *Quia enim, &c.* “Why, because.” *enim* = γὰς, as in Andr. V. i. 4. “*Immo enim*”—*Quid se faciat*. See Andr. III. v. 8. *Eam misere amas*. See Andr. III. ii. 40, *Scimus, hanc quam misere amarit*.—*Hæc turba*, “this quarrel.” Cf. Andr. II. iii. 6. Plaut. Aul. II. ix. 9.—*Abitio*, “departure” only used here, and in Plaut. Rud. II. vi. 19, *Quidve hinc abitio*

18. *Quem minus crederes?* The MSS. here read "credere est," as in Adelph. V. iii. 42, "scire est," and Ruhnken explains "est" as "par est," "licet," quoting Ovid Art. Am. ii. 28. But Parry following Lachmann (on Lucret. v. 533) reads "crederes," "scires." And this is probably the safest course. Construe "Wretched? Whom could you deem less so?" In the next line, *relicui* is i. q. "reliqui." "What is lacking to prevent his having," &c.—*Ditias* = divitias.

21. *Perinde sunt ut*, "Are just the same as is the mind," &c. Compare Sallust Jugurth. iv. "Ac non perinde habeantur, ut eorum, qui ea sustinent, virtus est."

23. *Importunus*, "Churlish." Compare Andr. I. iv. 4. Hor. Ep. II. ii. 185, *Dives et importunus*.—*Plus satis*, i. q. "plus quam satis." See Madvig. Gr. section 305.

26. *Ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit* (sc: "ab illo fuisse.") Compare Andr. I. v. 4, *Nonne communicatum oportuit?* "Howsoever matters stood, still he ought to have stayed at home." For "ut ut erat" compare Adelph. II. ii. 40, "Ut ut haec sunt acta."—*Praeter ejus lubidinem*, "Suppose he was a little too harsh in opposition to the son's wishes." So "lubido" is used in Hecyra. IV. i. 19, *Advorsum animi tui lubidinem*.—*Pateretur*, "He should have borne it." "Pati debebat."

29. *Huncine erat aequum*, &c. Compare Andr. I. i. 124—5; I. ii. 18. *Et quod illum insimulat durum*, "And as to his charging him with being harsh, that is not *really* so." "Quod" is the relative governed by the verb, which usually, however, takes a genitive of the thing. For similar instances of "quod" thus used, except that the subjunctive then is required, see Ter. Adelph. II. i. 8, *Tu quod te posterius purges*. Hildyard, Aulul. 52, Menæchm. 212, &c. Caesar B. G. i. 14, *Quod sus victoriæ . . . gloriarentur*. In these examples the subjunctive is used because the case is only supposed: in the present instance Chremes is dealing with a fact.

31. *Uniusmodi sunt ferme, paulo qui*, &c., "For the wrongs done by parents are pretty much of one and the same kind: those of them who are a little inclined to indulgence, won't let *their sons*, &c." *Paulo qui . . . tolerabilis* is an enallage of number, as in Andr. V. iv. 7, Heaut. II. iv. 18, &c. (Madame Dacier translates "Je parle des pères qui sont un peu raisonnables."—Parry.) For "paulo" so used with "tolerabilis," where we should expect the comparative, see Cic. ad. Att. viii. 12 (quoted by Ruhnken), "Consiliis non solum gloriosis, sed etiam paulo salubribus."

33. *Hæc sunt ad virtutem omnia*. See Andr. III. ii. 2, note.

34. *Se cupiditate devinxit mala*, "But when the mind has become enslaved," or "has yielded itself in bondage to evil desires." Gronovius quotes Heaut. II. iv. 14, *Hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini*. Ruhnken adds Cic. in Brut. 12. *Nec in impeditis, ac regum dominatione devinctis nasci cupiditas dicendi solet*.

35. *Necesse est . . . consimilia*, "It needs must be that like measures result." "Consequi" seems here to be used absolutely, though "consimilia" refers to "mala," and not, as some have supposed, to "the severity of fathers."

36. *Scitumst . . . ex usu siet*, "'Tis a wise maxim, to take lessons from others, as to what may be of use to yourself." Bentley and Ruhnken

rightly read "quod." Parry quotes from Menander, *βλέπων τεκαδευμένης τὰ τῶν ἀλλαγῶν κανδῆσιν*: and Adelph. III. iii. 62. For *ex usu* cf. note at Andr. V. iv. 51.—*Ita credo.* So in Andr. I. ii. 21, *Ita aiunt.* Both indicate an unwilling assent.—*Vide, sis,* "Take care, please." *Sis* = "si vis," as in Eun. II. iii. 20; Adelph. V. i. 4.

## ACTUS II.—Sc. I.

CLITIPHO soliloquises on his father's advice. He is the less inclined to agree with it from the remembrance that his father's warning ill accords with the account he is wont to give over his cups of his own former practice. He goes on to speak of his mistress, Bacchis; and the drain which she is on his finances.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Ilico*, "On the spot," "forthwith." See Andr. I. i. 98. Translate "that we should from our very childhood forthwith spring up into old men."—*Affines . . . rerum*, "Occupied in those things." Livy has "affinis noxe" 39, c. 14. And in Plaut. Trinumm. II. ii. 50, we find the dative used after "affinis." *Publicisne affinis fuit an maritimis negotiis? —Quas fert adulescentia.* Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17.

4. "They rule us according to their will, as it now is, not as it was in time past." Westerhov. quotes Hor. A. P. 173, *Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti Se puerō, castigator censorque minorum.*

6. *Nam et cognoscendi . . . peccati locus.* Bentley here reads "peccati" instead of the usual reading "peccatis." If "peccatis" is retained, we must understand "peccata" after "cognoscendi." Bentley, however, defends "peccati" by reference to Plaut. Amphit. I. i. 101, *Ignoscamus peccatum suum.* Construe "For an opportunity shall be allowed me of noticing or leaving unnoticed his errors." Parry, who reads "peccati," illustrates "ignosco" by the Greek *περιτέσσιν*.

7. *Per alium*, "Through the example of another." See above, I. ii. 36.—*Perii!* "I'm lost in amazement!" This use of the word is rather uncommon, though it is something similar to the use of "periimus" in Adelph. III. ii. 26.—*Adibibit.* Cf. Plaut. Stich. II. ii. 58, *Quando adibibero, alludiabo.—Plus paulo*, "A little too much."

10. *Astutus*, "Cunning fellow!" Cf. Andr. I. ii. 12.—*Quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam*, "How deaf I am to whom he's telling the proverb," i.e. "How vainly he tries to school me." So Propert. V. viii. 47, *Cantabunt surdo, nudabunt pectora cæca.* Hor. Ep. II. i. 199, *Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello Fabellam surdo.* Virg. Ecl. x. 8, *Non canimus surdis.* *παρὰ κωφὸν ἄδειν* is the Greek parallel.

13. *Is quoque suarum rerum satagit*, "He, too, has enough to do with his own affairs." "Sat agit," or "satagit," may be read indifferently Bentley's reading "sat agitat, tamen" is needless. *Eductam* = *educatam.* Cf. Andr. I. v. 39.

15. *Procax*, "Exacting," from "proco" or "procör," akin to "precor. It is explained by Calpurnius, "instans in petendo." Cf. Heeyr. I. ii.

84. *Magis procax factast illico.*—*Nobilis* here means "notorious," for which sense Parry quotes Rudens (Plaut.) III. ii. 5, *Scelere fieri nolunt nobiles*. It seems to mean "common," "known" in a bad sense.

16. *Tum quod et dem, recte est.* "Then as to what I may give her, that's all right," i. e. "I have nothing." "Recte est" is used, says Gronovius, for "non est," "nil est." We sometimes use "all right" in the same ironical sense. Gronovius quotes Eun. II. iii. 50, and Heaut. III. ii. 7, *Quid tu istic! Recte. Adelph. I. v. 19.—Nam nil esse, &c.,* "For I have scruples about saying 'I have nothing.'" Compare Andr. V. iv. 38, for *religio*: and ibid. IV. iii. 15, note.

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### ACTUS II.—Sc. II.

CLINIA is introduced as being anxious about the good faith of his mistress Antiphila, who is long in coming, and who, he thinks, must have been estranged from him while he was abroad. Clitipho comforts him, at the same time advising him not to let himself be seen.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Venissent* (sc. *Mulier et servus.*) *Concurrunt multæ opiniones—animum*, &c. We retain, with the older editors, and with Parry, the common reading, which Bentley had altered without valid reason into

"Concurrunt multa eam opinionem quæ mihi animo exaugeant." He objected to the received reading that "exauge animum" could only apply to "joy," and that "opiniones" would be a word inapplicable here. But we may safely translate, "Many grounds occur to me simultaneously to increase this feeling." Parry quotes a parallel from Euripid. Med. 284, *ξυμβδλλεται δε πολλὰ τοῦτε δείματος.*

4. *Mater—mala.* Cf. Juvenal. vi. 240, *Scilicet expectes ut tradat mater honestos Aut alios mores, quam quos habet, &c.*—*Quicquid, Quicquid* = "cujus," "cui."

6. *Etiam caves,* "Are you even yet careful?" h. e. "Are you careful enough?" or "Be very careful." Compare Andr. V. ii. 8, *Etiam tu hoc respondeas.* Adelph. IV. ii. 11, *Etiam taces?* Parry adds *Trinumm.* Plaut. II. iv. 113. For "hinc" Bentley reads "hic," because "a patre" refers to Clinia's father, Menedemus. For "a patre," see Andr. I. iii. 21.

7. *Quid—præsagit mali.* *Præsagire* = acute sentire, Festus. Gronovius quotes Plaut. Aulul. II. ii. 1, *Præsagibat mi animus, &c.* Where see Hildyard's note. From "sagire" are derived "saga" and "sagax." See also Cic. de Div. i. 31.

9. *Quando istuc 'jam' erit.* Fleckeisen introduces "jam" into the text here, and this may be defended by reference to several passages in the Andria, when some one word is caught up out of the speaker's mouth.

10. *Non cogitas, hinc longule cœs!* "Don't you take into account, that 'tis some little distance hence;" i. e., Antiphila's dwelling. *Longulæ* = aliquantum longæ.

11. *Dum molliuntur, dum conantur, annus est.* "While they are getting ready, while they are making the attempt (sc. 'ire,' to start), a year elapses." The reading "molliuntur" is very far-fetched. For "conantur," Servius on Virg. *AEn.* iv. 133, seems to have been read "cunctantur" here. Another reading is "comuntur" (compare Plaut. *Stich.* V. iv. 19), "are dressing their hair," but this is of the same character as "molliuntur," and may be discarded. For "annus est," Parry refers to *Eun.* IV. v. 8, *Jamdudum, a statem.* And Westerhov quotes Ovid. *Ex. Pont.* III. iv. 59, "Dum venit hic rumor, propterea carmina flunt, Factaque eunt ad vos, annus abisse potest."

12. *Respira,* "Breathe again." "Take courage." A man out of heart was said to be "exanimatus." See *Andr.* I. i. 104. *Tibi,* "for your comfort," the *dativus commodi.*

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### ACTUS II.—Sc. III.

ENTER Syrus and Dromo on their return, Antiphila, Bacchis, and their baggage not being far behind. Clinia is disturbed to find how much of worldly goods his mistress seems to have acquired in his absence. Syrus undeceives him, and shows him that Antiphila is still devoted to him. All the packages, all the money, maidens, and dresses, &c., belong to Bacchis, Clitipho's mistress, whom Syrus, to his annoyance when he first hears it, has brought home. Syrus details his plan, to pass off Bacchis for Clinia's mistress, while Antiphila is entrusted to Clitipho's mother. He persuades the two young men to acquiesce in this scheme, and to act it out carefully. His reasons he will give another time.

Metre:—1—15, 71—98. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

16—23. Iambic Tetrameter.

24—70, 99—139. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Sermones cædimus.* Muretus says that this phrase is derived from the Greek, and refers to Priscian lib. xviii, where *κόπτειν λόγους, κοπτεῖν βῆματα* are quoted. But Servius, at *AEn.* vi. 159, *Multa—vario sermone serebant,* would read "serimus" here.

4. *Minime mirum, adeo impeditæ sunt.* "No wonder that they are left behind: they are so encumbered with baggage;" a metaphor, says Gronovius, from the "impedimenta" of an army. He quotes a remarkable passage from Cic. *pro Milone*, c. 20, "Cum alter veheretur in rheda pœnulatus, una sederet uxor: quid horum non *impeditissimum*, vestitus, an vehiculum, an comes?" The opposite to "impeditus" was "expeditus." See Cic. in *Mil.* xxi, "Iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis comparete."—*Ancillarum gregem,* "a troop of maidens." Lindenbr. quotes *οἰκέτων ἀγέλας*, from Chrysostom, in *Faul. ad Ephes.* c. 5, *Hom.* 20.

6. *Portant quid rerum!* "They are bringing a power of baggage!" *Quid rerum* = "rerum magnam copiam." As in *Andr.* IV. iv. 6, *Quid turba est apud forum,* i. e. *quanta turba est;* and *ibid.*, *Di*

boni, boni quid porto. Heaut. III. i. 49, Pytissando modo mihi, Quid vini absumpit.—*Quid vini*, “What a quantity of wine!” See also Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 26, Tum captivorum quid ducunt secum! —*Et vesperacit, et non neverunt*, &c. Two more reasons why they are late.

8. *Abidum*. “Prythee go.” Compare Andr. I. i. 2, I. ii. 13, Ehom ad me!

11. *Quam ego cum unde ancillula*, &c. Parry places a full stop at “reliqui;” in which case we must take the words to be an exclamation of surprise; or govern “quam” by “viden.” If we merely have a comma at “reliqui,” and read “unde ei esse censes?” the construction will be simpler, and this is the reading in many MSS., “Whence think you has she, whom I left here with but one handmaid, all these things?”—*Quid turbæ est*, “What a crowd it is!”—*Ædes nostræ!* “Our house!” i. e. my master’s; an idiom of all servant-language.—*Vix capient*, “Will scarce hold them.”

16. *Intererat loci*, “In the mean time.” See Madvig. Gr. sect. 284, obs. 10. Plaut. Menech. 351, Hildyard’s Glossary. Ter. Eun. II. ii. 24, Dum loquimur, interea loci ad macellum advenimus—*errans*, “a vagrant.” It must be borne in mind that these exclamations of Clinia arise from his referring what Syrus and Dromo say to Antiphila, who alone is expected by the young men.

19. *Mores cantabat mihi*, “Was ever forewarning me of the ways of these women.” For this use of “canto,” see Plaut. Trinumm. II. ii. 10, Hoc tibi quotidie canto, ut caveas. Mostell. IV. ii. 64. Terence in Phorm. III. ii. 10, has, Eandem cantilenam canere.—*Monuisse frusta*, seems to convey the ground of Clinia’s shame in regard to his father, and to be governed by “illum” understood. Construe, “As to whom I’m now ashamed and regretful, for he was ever forewarning me of the ways of such creatures as this, that he admonished me in vain.”

21. *Tum, quom gratum mihi esse potuit; nolui*, “When it might have gained me thanks, then I would not do it!” For this use of *gratum*, compare Eun. III. i. 6, Est istuc datum! Profecto ut grata mihi sint, quæ facio omnia. Cic. Phil. II. xlvi. 117, Quam sit pulchrum, beneficio gratum, &c. See also “ingratum,” Heaut. V. i. 61.—*Videlicet*, “It’s very clear.” Cf. scilicet, illicet.—*Tuum amorem*, in v. 23, is “the object of your love.” See Eun. V. iv. 4, Amorem difficillum. Ovid. Met. I. 452, Primus amor Phœbi Daphne.

25. *Conjecturam cepimus*, is here the usual reading. Goveanus and Bentley, following the Bembine MS., read “fecimus.”

28-9. *anus*, *Quæ est dicta mater*, &c. Compare above at II. ii. 4. *Obiit mortem*. See Andr. I. iii. 18, note.—*Alteræ*, in v. 30, is for “alteri;” an archaism for which compare Eun. V. vi. 3, Solæ. Phorm. V. viii. 35, Repudium alteræ remiserim. Plaut. Mil. Glor. II. iv. 3, Mihi solæ e quo superfit. Lucr. II. 778.

32. *Mane, &c.* Cf. Andr. IV. i. 34. Syrus knows that if he begins a digression to explain who “altera” is, it will cause endless confusion; so he puts that off, till he has told Clinia all about Antiphila.

33. *Jam primum omnium*, a pompous beginning. Commentators remark that with these words Livy begins his history.

36. *Continuo hic se conjecit intro*. “Forthwith Dromo here flung himself in (to surprise Antiphila).” Gronovius illustrates this phrase by

Plaut. Trinumm. III. ii. 96, "Aut aliquem ad regem in saginam herus se conjecit meus;" and Cic. pro Cælio, c. 26, "Sin se in intimum conjicere vellent, fortasse non reciperentur." He explains it, "raptim se aliquo conferre." Compare Nepos. Themistocli. viii.

37. *Foribus obdit pessulum.* "She shoots the bolt into the door." Cf. Eun. III. v. 55.—*Ad lanam redit,* "She goes back to her spinning," an evidence of a virtuous and well-ordered household. Compare Andr. I. i. 48, *Lanā ac tēla victum quæritans.* Livy. Lib. i. (de Lucretiâ), *Nocte serā deditam lanæ, inter lucubrantes ancillas, in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt.* See also Proverbs, xxxi. 17. In the next verse Bentley reads after Codex Bembin. "hic," because "alibi" follows.

40. *De improviso.* Cf. Andr. IV. ii. 18. Note. II. ii. 23, *De improviso nuptiae.*

43. *Quæ cujusque ingenium, ut sit, declarat maxime.* Cf. Andr. I. i. 66, *Nam qui cum ingeniiis conflictatur ejusmodi.*

44. Victorius quotes from Politian a verse of Menander, *ἔτι ιστράπου ἐκρέματο φιλοτόνως πάσι.* See also Andr. I. i. 48. *Offendimus* = "we came upon."

46. *Anuis.* The old uncontracted form of the genitive of the fourth declension. See Madv. Sect. 46, obs. 2.—*Sine auro,* "Without jewelry." Parry compares Eun. IV. i. 13. Plaut. Aul. IV. x. 35. Add to these Plaut. Menæchm. 44. Mil. Gl. 1089, and see at the former passage Hildyard's Glossary and note.—*Ita uti quæ ornantur sibi,* "As women who dress for their own satisfaction, not for lovers."

48. *Nulla mala re esse expolitam muliebri.* It seems probable that there is a lacuna of one verse immediately following this: otherwise "esse" is awkward. The omitted verse would contain a verb, which "esse" might follow in sense. Without "esse" we translate "smartened up by no nasty woman's-paint."—*Mala res muliebris* refers to the pigments and unguents which were in use. See Ovid. Rem. Am. 351-4, *Cum positis sua collinet ora venenis . . . . Pyxidas invenies et rerum mille colores, Et fluere in tepidos asypa lapas sinus.*—*Capillus passus,* "Her hair dishevelled." Virg. Æn. I. 484, *Crinibus Iliades passis.* Cæsar. B. G. vii. 48, *Matres*—more Gallico, *passum capillum ostentare cœperunt.*

50. *Pax,* "Enough." "No more of this." See again at IV. iii. 39. Parry adds, Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 213, *Pax: abi.*

52. *Subtemen nebat,* "Was spinning yarn." Terence translates Menander: *καὶ θεραπεύεις ἦν μία.* *Αὐτῇ συνιφανεῖς δυταρᾶς διακειμένη.*

53. *Pannis obsita,* "Covered with rags." So Eun. II. ii. 5, *Pannis annisque obsitum.* Virg. Æn. viii. 307, *Ibat rex obsitus ævo.*—*Illuvie.* th. "in," and "luo," "lavo." Virg. Æn. iii. 216.

56. *Sordidatam et sordidam.* The former word refers to Antiphila's dress, the latter to her unkempt locks and unwashed appearance. See Plaut. Asinar. II. iv. 90-1, *Quanquam ego sum sordidatus, Frugi sum tamen.* Livy. iii. 47, *Is magno jam natu sordidatus, &c.* Sueton. Vitell. 15, *Primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra.*—*Extra noxiā,* "Without offence," "blameless." Cf. Plaut. Mostell. V. ii. 47. Bacch. IV. ix. 81, *Cum cares noxiā.*—*Quom ejus, &c.—internuncii.* "When they that do her errands go thus carelessly attired." "Internuncius" is a go-between. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. i. 6. The plural is here used, because it is a general sentiment.

59, 60. *Nam disciplinast eisdem, &c.* "For 'tis a rule with those gallants who wish To win the mistress, first to bribe the maid." Colman. For "disciplina," here used for "a practice," Gronovius compares Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 49, *Eadem nos disciplinā utimur. Bacch.* III. iii. 17, *Eademne erat hec disciplina tibi, cum tu adolescens eras!* Trucul. I. ii. 29, *Solens sum: ea est disciplina.* — *Affectant viam*, "Aim at." Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 588 (Hildyard's Glossary). Aulul. III. vi. 39 (530 Hildyard). — Phormio. V. vii. 71. Virgil. Georg. iv. 562, *Viamque affectat Olympo. Minerarier, "to fee."*

64. *Telam deserit.* "Leaves her web." Bentley read with the Bembine, "desinit."

66. *Ut facile scires*, h.e. ita ut. Compare Andr. I. i. 108, *Ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret.* The second person is in each case used generally for the third: "one might see," "one might know." — *Desiderio tuo*: the possessive for the primitive. See Madvig. 297 b. obs. 1, "Tua fiducia," for "fiducia tui." Cic. Verr. v. 68.

68. *Nil esse* (cur timeres, sc.) — *Agedum.* Andr. I. i. 2.

71. *Ad nos scilicet.* "To our house, to be sure!" *Ad nos* = ad nostram domum. Cf. Heaut. I. i. 110. *Apud me sis.* In the next verse (see Parry) *audaciam* (*audacīam*) is a trisyllable; and so the metre is preserved.

73. *Facinus magnum nec memorabile.* So Menander (A. Gell. ii. 23) μέγα καὶ περιβόητον ἔργον. — *Hoc vide.* "See here," "Mark me." See Andr. II. ii. 18, note. — *In mea vita.* "Are you going to earn praise at the expense of her who is as dear to me as life?" So we understand "vita," comparing Andr. V. i. 3. "In" means "at the expense of," as in Andr. III. iii. 34, *At istuc periculum in filia fieri grave est.* *Scelus* is for "scelestus," as *odium* for "odiose," in Andr. V. iv. 38.

76. *Quid illo facias.* Parry takes this as said to Clinia of Syrus: "What would you do with him?" Bentley read, *Quid illā facias, i.e. Bacchide.* Euphrasius interprets "illo" of Clinia. Goveanus read, "Quidnam illā facias." Parry's explanation is simplest, and most reconcileable with the context. Syrus says, *Atenim*, "But now!" Clitipho *quid enim*, "What now?" Syrus, "I'll tell, if you will let me," &c. In v. 77, at *quasi quom*, Clitipho rudely cuts short the slave's simile, with *Quas, malum, ambages, &c.*, "Plague on't, what roundabout stories is he beginning to tell!" For "ambages" see Plaut. Cist. IV. ii. 81; and Virg. Geor. ii. 45, *Per ambages et longa exorsa. Malum,* "Plague on't." See Menæchm. 299 (Hild. Glos.), and Aul. 383, *Quid tu, malum, curas?*

79. *Multimodis injurius.* For "multimodis" see Andr. V. iv. 36. Phorm. III. i. 1. — *Neque ferri potis es.* Parry, following most MSS. and editors, reads "potis est."

81. *Potiri*, "to gain the object of your love." Ruhnken illustrates this by Ovid, A. A. i. 711, *Ut potiare roga: tantum cupid illa rogari.* — *Efici*, "to be raised." So below at 88, *Quod ut efficerem.* Bacchid. II. ii. 55. Gronov. quotes Cic. in Verr. ii. 53, *Jam hic Timarchides quantum pecuniam fecerit, plane adhuc cognoscere non potuistis. Ad Att. Lib. vi. Ep. 1, Nec id satis efficitur in usuram menstruam.* — *Haud stulte sapi.* "By my troth 'tis no foolish wisdom." Oxymoron. Andr. Prol. 17, *Faciunt nā intelligendo ut nil intelligent.* Milton has, "Evil, be thou my good."

83. *Siquidem id saperest, &c.* That is, "if 'tis wisdom to wish that that should happen which cannot happen." We must understand "contingere" after "potest." In v. 84, *hæc* and *his* refer to the dangers attendant on the advantages enumerated in v. 81; *illis* and *illa* to those advantages themselves.—*Harum duarum conditionum, "these two bargains,"* i.e., the pleasures with the dangers, or the freedom from risks with the loss of the pleasures.

88. *Tum quod . . . eadem hæc inveniam vid.* "Moreover, the money which you have promised to her, I'll procure by this same method;" viz., by Bacchis being at his father's house. The sum was "ten minæ." See Heaut. IV. vii. 7. For "efficerem" in the next verse, see above at v. 81, *efficere*, "to make up."—*Surdas jam aures reddideras mihi:* "You had by this time deafened me."

90. *Siquidem hoc fit.* "If this is really accomplished," says Clitipho. Syrus takes up his word *siquidem*, "If indeed."—*Experiundo scies.* "You shall know and prove it."

93. *Si una hæc dedecorist parum.* "If this single one is not disgrace enough."—*Quid eo!* "Why to her?"

95. *Vera causas.* For "vera," in the sense of "just" or "good" as here, see Eun. V. iv. 3, *Quam veram laudem capiet Parmenio.—Fabula!* "Moonshine!" "Mere tales." Compare Andr. I. iii. 19. Ibid. III. iii. 21.—*Nil satis firmi, &c.* "I see no strong enough reason, wherefore it can be worth my while to undertake this anxiety." For this sense of "firmus," Ruhnken quotes Sallust Jugurth. c. 64, *Quæ omnia illis eo firmiora videbantur, &c.*

101. *In aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias.* "That you may sleep in peace on either side." Colman. Gronovius quotes Pliny, Lib. iv. Ep. 29, *Nihil est quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, non impune cessatur.* And Parry gives from Forcellini, *ἐν' ἀμφότερα τὰ ἔτεα καθεύδειν*, and a fragment of Menander, quoted by A. Gellius, ii. 28, *ἐν' ἀμφοτέραν ἵν' ἐπικλινῆς γῆ μέλλων καθευδῆσειν.* See also Plaut. Pseud. I. i. 121, 122.

102. *Quid ago nuno?* Present for future. Cf. Eun. IV. vii. 44, Plaut. Menechm. 148 (Hildyard). Clinia's answer to the query of Clitipho, extends to the 106th line, broken by the interruptions of Syrus and Clitipho. He answers: "What, you? Whatever advantage—is offered, enjoy while you may: for you may not know—whether ever again you may have the opportunity of it." *Ejus* seems to refer to *commodi*. In v. 103, *Hodie sero ac nequicquam voles.* "Even before this day's over, you'll wish it in vain, and too late," is a stimulus to action, like Horace's advice, "Dona præsentis cape latus horæ." In v. 105, *perge porro, tamen istuc ago,* is "Go on, go on. Nevertheless, that's my object!" i.e., to meet the ladies, and send them home.

108. *Concaluit.* "He is warm at last," Parry. Ter. Eun. I. ii. 5, *Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis.*

111. *Tu es judex . . . accusandus sis vide.* "You are the judge: see that you be nowise blameable." Parry quotes a passage from the Digest to prove that a judge giving an illegal sentence was mulcted in the fine he had imposed. Bentley altered "judex" to "inlex," "an enticer" (Plaut. Poen. III. iv. 35), needlessly.—*Quasi istic, &c.* "As though my interest was less concerned therein than yours."

Horace Ep. I. xviii. 84, *Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.*

115. *Tibi . . . verba, huic homini verbera.* "You'll get words, but I blows." Paronomasia. Calphurnius quotes Cic. in Verr. iv. 12, *Minus earum putavit fore quod de armario quam quod de sacrario ablatum.* Compare Eur. Bacch. 367, Περθεύς δὲ θεός μητέρος εἰσοίτει δόμοις. See also Eurip. Phoeniss. 598-9; Ajax Sophoc. 430. For *huic homini*, h. e. "mibi," δειπτικῶς, see Hor. Sat. I. ix. 47, *Hunc hominem velles si tradere.* Sophoc. Trach. 305. Ajax 78. Matthiae Gr. Gr. sect. 470.

116. *Hæc res neutiquam neglectus mihi.* "This matter is by no means a case for neglect for me." "Neglectus" is the old dat. for "neglectui," as in Andr. II. i. 1, some copies read "nuptui." This being the case, we have the usual construction of a double dative after "sum," for which see Madv. sect. 249. See, however, Parry's learned note here on the explanation of the passive supine as the dative of a verbal noun. In the next verse, *scilicet* is used in its primary sense and force, and governs the acc. and infin., as in Plaut. Asin. IV. i. 42.—*Ita scilicet facturam.* "Be sure she'll do so." Parry compares Heaut. IV. viii, 15; V. i. 19. Construe, "Be sure I'll do so."

119. *Necessus* is read here and at Eun. V. v. 28 in the Bembine MSS. It appears to have been an old neuter by the side of "necessum" and "necessæ," just as "potis" and "satis" are neutrals by the side of "pote" and "sat" (for sate). See Donaldson Varro, p. 306, and also the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus, quoted by him in p. 233 of the same. Construe, "The matter is reduced to this, that it needs must be so."

120. *nequid titubet.* "Take heed she trip not," Colman. "Titubo" is properly said of tripping or making false steps; metaphorically here of "slips of the tongue." Cf. Hor. Ep. I. xiii. 19, *Cave ne titubes.* Menæchm. 66, *Siquid forte titubatum est.* Plaut. Pseud. IV. i. 32, *At vide ne titubes.—Quæ solet quos spernere!* "Who is wont to scorn what grand lovers!"

123. *Quod omnium rerum, &c.* The sentence is here the antecedent to "quod," h. e. "In tempore . . . veni" See Gr. of K. Edward VI., p. 130, sect. 137, r. 31.—*Quendam miseric offendi militem Eius noctem orantem.* If we read *misere*, I think it must be joined in sense with "orantem," however far from it in position. *Miserè*, in the sense of "nimis," is common enough. See Plaut. M. G. I. i. 8, *Quæ misere gestit fartum facere ex hostibus.* But one MS. reads "misérum," which we should construe "love-sick."—*Noctem* = "concupitum," as Ruhnken shows by reference to Ovid A. R. 728; A. A. ii. 308, *Prædam gaudia noctis habe.*

125. *Arte tractabat virum, &c.* "Was luring on the man by her tricks so as to" &c. Colman appositely quotes from Shakespeare's All's Well that Ends Well—

Madding my eagerness with her restraint.

—*Inopia*, i. e. "inopia sui." Calpurn. quotes Ovid A. III. iv. 17, *Nitimus in vetitum semper cupimusque negata.* Ruhnken explains it "by want of fruition."

127. *eademque, &c.* *Eadem* is here the ablative, with "opera" understood, and is pronounced yadæm. "And by the same means,"

or "and so." For this use of "eadem," see Plaut. *Menæchm.* 334 (Hildyard's Glossary); M. G. 305, *Eadem illi insidias dabitis.*

130. *Impotens.* See Andr. V. iii. 8, note. The Greek is ἀκρατής.

131. *Inversa verba*, "ambiguous phrases," "obscure speeches." Cf. Lucret. i. 642, *Inversis quæ sub verbis latitantia cernunt*.—*Eversas cervices tuas*, "turnings and twistings of your neck." The early Latin writers, especially in prose, seem to have used "cervices" as singular, in sense, though not in form. See Quint. Inst. Or. viii. 3. *Eversas cervices tuas* is i. q. "eversiones cervicis tue."—*screatus*, "hemmings," th. "screo." For the use of the acc. with "abstineo," see Livy I. i. 11; XVI. ii. 22.

136. *Scio: apud patrem.* "I know it: in my father's presence. But now meanwhile." The conclusion of this scene is lively enough. In v. 138, *Saltem salutare* (illam me sine: sc.), "At any rate let me kiss her." Some editors read "saltem salutem." In 139, "istic" is "Clinia."

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#### ACTUS II.—Sc. IV.

BACCHIS and Antiphila enter conversing: the former congratulating the latter on the superiority of her condition to that of women like herself. Then follows an affectionate meeting between Antiphila and Clinia.

Metre:

- 1—17. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.
- 18—25. Iambic Tetrameter.
- 26—29. Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Formæ ut mores consimiles forent.* "In that you've made it your study that your habits should match your beauty." Parry illustrates this by a passage from Menander, *ὅταν φύσει τὸ κάλλος ἐπικοσμῆ τρόπος χρηστὸς, δικλασίως δὲ προσιών ἀλίσκεται.* Calphurn. quotes Virg. *Aen.* v. 344, *Gratior et pulchro veniens a corpore virtus.*

6. *Omnium-que adeo vostrarum vulgus quæ ab se segregant.* "And moreover of all those of your class (all those like you), who keep the general throng at a distance from them." *Vostrarum*, i. e. "of your class," may be paralleled by Eun. IV. iv. 10, where "Nostrarum" means "our people," the household of Thais. See Parry's note on that passage, and Plaut. *Pœn.* IV. ii. 37-39, where "nostrorum" is similarly used. Parry refers to Donaldson Varro., p. 309, respecting the difference of "nostri" and "nostrum," "vestri" and "vestrum," or as they were in full, anciently, "nostrorum," "vestrorum." "Nostrum" and "vestrum," according to Donaldson l. c., are adopted after such a word as "pars," or by the side of "omnium," as here.—*Abs se segregant.* Compare Andr. I. v. 56.

8. *Expedit bonas esse vobis.* For this construction see Madvig. Gr. 393, c. obs. 1, and Cic. pro Balb. c. xii. Civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Ter. Phorm. V. ii. 1. The more usual construction is the dative after "esse," as in Ovid. Heroid. xiv. 64, *Quo mihi commisso non licet esse pia.* Ruhnken interprets "bonas" here "not mercenary," as

"mala" implies "mercenary" at II. ii. 4, "mater mala."—*Quibuscum est res.* "Those with whom we deal Forbid it to be ours," Colman.—*Colunt* in the next verse, may be Englished "court." Ruhnken illustrates the word by Virg. *Æn.* iv. 422, *Solam nam perfidus ille Te colere, &c.*

11. *Nisi si prospectum—deserta vivimus.* "And unless some provision has been made meanwhile, we live lone and deserted." *Deserta vivimus* is explained by Gronov. to mean simply "deserimur." He compares Catull. x. 33, *Molesta vivis.* For *nisi si* refer to Andr. I. v. 14.

13. *Hi se ad vos applicant.* See Andr. V. iv. 21.—*Utrique ab utrisque*, "each class by each." The Delphin editor explains the words as equivalent to "ultra citroque." Parry, "such as you," by "such as your lovers." He refers to Andr. I. v. 52, *Utræque res.*

16. *Nescio alias, h. e. "nescio quid faciant alias,"* Goveanus. He quotes Heaut. V. iv. 15, *Deos nescio: ego quod potero, sedulo.*

20. *Præterquam tui carendum quod erat.* "Save that I was forced to forego you."—*carendum tui: σοῦ στρατόν:* vv. 18—20, are a soliloquy, as Clinia looks upon Antiphila at a distance.

21. *Hocin me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui!* "To think that it should not be allowable for wretched me to enjoy, at my own will, a maiden of such a disposition as this." For the accusative and infinitive without a governing proposition here see Andr. I. v. 10. *Adeone, &c., note.* *Me miserum* appears to be the accusative before *frui*, which here takes an accusative after it, as *utor*, *abutor*, and *fungor* sometimes do in Terence and Plautus. See Andr. *Prol.* 5; *Adelph.* V. iii. 29; Heaut. I. i. 13.—*Ingenium* is therefore i. q. "ingenio," and is properly explained by Ruhnken as equivalent to "mulierem tali ingenio præditam."—*Meo modo* = meo arbitrio, as in *Phorm.* V. viii. 69, *Nostro modo.*

22. *Immo ut patrem tuom vidi habitum, diu etiam duras dabit.* "Nay, truly, as far as I have discerned your father's mind, he will lead you a rough life some time yet." *Patrem . . . habitum esse,* "your father to be minded," is not surely an unsatisfactory sense: it is certainly the obvious one. *Duras dabit* (partes sc.) is the universal reading of MSS., and is referred to stage language by Calpurnius. Bentley, leaving out "esse habitum," inserted "partes" in the verse. An extremely probable emendation is that of Theodore Bergk, introduced into the text of Fleckeisen. Lipsiæ. Teubner. 1857. *Diu etiam turbas dabit.* Cf. Eun. IV. iii. 11, *Quas turbas dedit.* In 23, *intuisitur* is antiq. for "intuetur."—*Retine me,* "support me." Plaut. *Circ.* II. iii. 31, *Retine, retine me obsecro.*

24. *Amabo.* "Prythee." Compare Menæchm. Plaut. Hildyard, 291; Ter. Eun. I. ii. 50; Curcul. 112; Catullus xxxii. 1, *Amabo, mea dulcis Ipsithilla.*

25. *O mi Clinia, salve.* Another reading here is "O mi expectate, salve."

## ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

**CHREMES**, a night having elapsed, goes to tell Menedemus of his son's return; and, when the old man would fain rush to welcome his son, thinks it right to explain to him that he has not returned alone, but with an expensive mistress and a lot of attendants upon her. He advises Menedemus, if he is determined to indulge his son, not to do so openly. By this advice he is partly influenced, and Chremes leaves him, promising to effect a speedy interview. The Scaligerian and Dacerian theory, that the first and second acts of this play were exhibited after sunset, and the remainder the next morning, is justly exploded.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Luciscit hoc jam.* “ ‘Tis just daybreak.” *Hoc* appears to be said δευτερώς, according to Ruhnken. The phrase occurs in Plaut. *Amphit.* I. iii. 45, *Eamus Amphitryo, luciscit hoc jam*; and in *Mil. Glor.* II. ii. 63, we have “ *lucet hoc, inquam.*”—*Cesso pultare ostium.* Cf. *Andr.* IV. i. 58, *Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium.*

7. *Quod potero.* “ As far as I shall be able.” “ *Quod* ” is frequently i. q. “ *quoad* ” in Terence. Cf. below, IV. viii. 4, *Serva, quod in te est, filium, &c.* *Adelph.* III. v. 1, *Quod potes*; IV. v. 58, *Quod quidem in te fuit.* In v. 9, *aequali meo* may be compared with *Andr.* II. vi. 22, note on “ *aequalium.* ”—*Ita ut = eodem modo ut.*

11. *Aut ego, &c. . . aut illud falsumst, &c.* A dilemma.—*Ingenio,* “ naturally.” *Ingenium* is i. q. “ *natura* ” in *Sallust Catil.* c. 8, “ *Ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat,* ” and in *Virgil, Georg.* ii. 177, *Nunc locus arvorum ingenii, quæ robora cuique.*

*Diem adimere aegritudinem hominibus.* “ That time removes grief from men.” So the fragment of *Diphilus*, λύτης δὲ πτσης γίνεται λαρψός.—*Cotidie*, in v. 14, is i. q. “ *quotidie.* ”

19. *Quoivis maxime te fieri particeps cupis.* i. e. “ *cujus fieri particeps cupis.* ” The construction is like that in *Eun. Prol.* i. *Qui placere so studeat bonis.*

21—23. For this very natural doubting for joy on the part of the father, Colman finds a parallel in *Plaut. Captivi.* IV. ii. 50—55.—In v. 24, *etiam* is i. q. “ *etiamnum,* ” as in *Andr.* I. i. 89.

27. *Non tu ei dicisti, ut essem?* “ Didn’t you tell him in what mind I was?” “ *ut essem* ” is, as Ruhnken well observes, i. q. “ *qualis essem.* ” See *Plaut. Amphit.* *Prol.* v. 104, *Nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit pater meus!*—*victo animo* (v. 29), “ *a broken spirit.* ” See above, I. i. 62.

30. *Non possum.* “ *I can’t do it.* ” “ *Possum* ” has something of the sense of the Greek *τάσσω*. Here it means “ *I have not the heart to be harsh.* ” In *Juvenal Sat.* iii. 60, *Non possum ferre, Quirites, Græcam urbem,* “ *I have not the patience.* ”—*In eandem fraudem.* “ *Into the same mischief.* ” Compare *Andr.* V. iv. 8, and *Virg. Aen.* x. 72.

35. *Commetare.* “ *To consort with,* ” “ *to go frequently to.* ” Bentley reads “ *commetare metri gratia,* ” and it occurs in one MS. at *Captivi*.

I. ii. 82, Nam meus scruposam victus commetat viam. The older editions however here read "commeare."

36. *Cuique erant grata omnia.* "And to whom anything was welcome"—*Proterruisti.* "You frightened him forth." Cf. Plaut. Trin. III. ii. 77, *Meā operā hinc proterritum te.* Virg. *Æn.* xii. 291, *Adverso proterret equo.*—*Ingratiis.* "Against her will" (*ἀέκητι*). See Hildyard's Plaut. Menæchm. 952 (Glossary). Curc. I. i. 6, *Tamen est cundem, quo imperant, ingratii.* For *postilla* see note at Andr. V. iv. 33.—*Victum volgo querere.* Cf. Andr. I. i. 48 and 52, *Deiu quæstum occipit.*

39. *Intertrimento* is a word used properly of the waste of gold in the smelting process. So Livy uses it in lib. xxxii. c. 2. In its applied sense it occurs, as Gronovius shows, in Cic. in Verr. i. 50, *Is casu Pupilli junii tutor erat testamento patris; cum eo sine ullo intertrimento convenerat jam, quemadmodum traderetur.* Where it means "loss" or damages. It is also similarly used by Livy, lib. xxxiv. c. 7. Construe, "Now, whereas she cannot be kept without great loss, you are willing to give anything."—*Pulchre instructa*, "admirably furnished." Cf. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. i. 34, *Ornamenta quæ illi instruxisti mulieri.* Bacc. III. i. 6, *Omnis ad perniciem instructa domus.*

42. *Plus decem* (sc. quam). Madvig. sect. 305, obs. 1.—*satrapes si sit*, &c. "If her lover were a satrap" (of a Persian province). Bentley reads "satrapa," because satrapas occurs in the earlier MSS.—*Oneratas veste atque auro, h. e. auratæ veste.*" Hendiadys.

47. *Actum siet.* "It would be all over with me," "I should be ruined." Cf. Andr. III. i. 7. Eun. I. i. 9.

48. *pytissando modo, &c.* "In mere tasting, what a quantity of wine did she consume." "pytissō" is "to spit out after tasting," from the Greek *πυτίζω*. Hence also "pytisma," Juvenal, xi. 173. The Greeks, says Gronovius, used the phrase *οἶνον πυτίζειν.*—*Sic hoc*, "this is so-so."—*Asperum, &c.* "This is rough, old gentleman: prythee look out something softer."

51. *Relevi dolia omnia.* "I've broached all the casks." Cf. Stich. Plaut. V. iv. 38, *Nulli relerimus postea.* The custom was to secure the cork of the "amphora," for which "dolium," as Parry observes, is here loosely used, with pitch, which was "oblinere." The opposite process of "tapping" was "relino." Cf. Hor. Od. III. viii. 10, *Hic dies anno redeunte festus Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ Consule Tullo.* Compare also Theocritus Idyll. vii. 147, *πίθων ἀπελύετο κράδος ἀλειφαρ.* Hor. Od. I. ix. 6.—*Omnes serias,* "all the jars."

52. *Omnes sollicitos habui.* "I worried all my servants." Compare Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard) 480, "sollicitos habent," and 488, "sollicitum habent," which he translates "give trouble to," i. e. "sollicitant." So Plaut. Mil. G. 1077, *Me forma habet sollicitum;* and Juvenal xvi. 28. Bentley proposed "habuit," which Ruhnken approves, as thinking Bacchis the most likely person, "omnes sollicitos habere."—*Quid te futurum, i. e. "de te."* See Phorm. I. ii. 87, *Quid te futurumst.*—*exedent,* "will eat out of house and home." So, Hunc comedendum... *vobis propino,* Eun. V. viii. 57.—*Sic me Di amabunt.* Cf. Andr. V. iv. 44, *Ita me Di ament, credo.*

58. *Permagni referre*, "to be of vast importance." For "interest"

and "refert" thus used with genitives of price see Madvig. Gr. Sect. 295, obs. 2.

61. *Per alium quemvis ut des.* Understand "fac" before "ut." "Mind you give through the medium of some other party: let yourself be deceived by tricks through your slave."—*technis*. This Græcism occurs in Ter. Eun. IV. iv. 51, and in Plaut. Bacch. III. ii. 8.—*Subsenzi*. For the force of "sub" here see note at Ter. Andr. II. vi. 16, Subtristis. Construe "I've an inkling."—*Illos ibi esse*, "that they're at that scheme." "ibi" = "in illo consilio." "Illos id agere, id moliri," Ruhnken. Cf. V. ii. 30.

64. *Consusurrant* is the old reading of the MSS. defended by Bentley, because *Syrus cum illo vostro* is in effect a plural nominative. Cf. Sallust in Catil. 43. Virg. Aen. i. 292, Remo cum fratre Quirinus Jura dabunt.

66. *Et tibi perdere, &c.* "And 'tis far better for you to lose a talent by the latter means" (i. e. by letting yourself be cheated without seeming to know it) "than a mina by the former" (i. e. by openly encouraging his extravagance).

72. *Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris.* "What a door you will have opened to profligacy." Or, if we take "ad nequitiam" as depending on "fenestram," "what an opening for profligacy you will have caused." "Fenestra," as Parry shows, is from *φαίνω* (*φανίζω*), any "opening" or "aperture." See Virg. Aen. ii. 482. Ruhnken quotes the same phrase from Sueton. Tiber. c. 28. To which add Plin. Ep. i. 18, *Illa januam fama patefecit*. Cic. ad Fam. xiii. 10, *Quā commendatione quasi amicitiæ fores aperiantur*.

73. *Tibi autem porro ut, &c.* Supply in sense "viden'," or some such word. "And don't you see how in some future time life may be bitter to you?"

78. *Dare denegaris.* "Suppose you shall have refused to give." Parry illustrates the omission of "si" here from Virg. Aen. vi. 30. "Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberet." See Madvig. sect. 442a, obs. 2, on this omission.—*Ibit ad illud.* "He will have recourse to that."

82. *Somnum hercle, &c.* h. e. "I have not slept a wink." Ruhnken quotes Cic. ad. Div. vii. 30, *Consul . . . qui suo consulatu somnum non viderit*. Ov. Ep. xviii. 27 (Leander to Hero), *His ego si vidi mulcentem pectora somnum Noctibus*.

86. *Quod sensisti, &c.* "As to your having perceived," or "inasmuch as."—*Id ut maturent facere* ("te volo" sc.), "to cause them to execute it quickly." Gronov. and Ruhnken quote Cæsar B. G. i. 7, *Maturat ab urbe proficiisci*. After *operam dabo* (88) follow in the old editions the three concluding lines of the scene, as it stands in modern texts, *Syrus est prehendendus . . . sentiant*. Bentley was the first to place them rightly at the close of the scene, perceiving that *concede huc domum* would have been out of place in the old arrangement, as Monedemus still would remain on the stage. He gives other reasons, but this would suffice.

90. *Ambigunt de finibus.* "Have a dispute about boundaries." Gronov. quotes Livy 42, c. 29, *Antiochus . . . ambigendo de Cœle-Syriā causam belli se habiturum existimabat*.—*arbitrum*, "an umpire." See Adelph. I. ii. 43, *Cedo quemvis arbitrum*.

94. *Ita comparatam esse.* Compare for this construction, Andr. I. v. 10 (note), and Heaut. II. iv. 21 (note). *Comparatam* "constituted." With the next verse Westerhov. compares Menander,

οὐδεὶς ἔφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ κακὰ συνορῷ Πάμφιλε  
σαφῶς, ἐτέρου δ' ἀσχημονῶντος ὑψεται.

96. *In re nostrā.* "In matters that concern ourselves."

99. *Dissolvi me.* "I've excused myself."—*otiosus.* So Bentley reads with the best MSS. for "oculus," and his emendation is necessary to the metre.

101. *A me nescio quis exit.* The usual mark of the close of a scene. For *congruere* Bentley proposed "consentire."

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### ACTUS III.—Sc. II.

SYRUS enters, scheming how to get some money out of his master. Chremes overhears just enough to make him the more convinced that there's a plot against Menedemus, in which supposed plot he encourages Syrus. "The old man must be made to purse out, and Dromo and Syrus must lay their heads together to manage it." Syrus coincides in this view, which opens a way of impunity for his schemes against Chremes himself.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. Bentley here reads *inveniendum es tamen, Argentum.* "Run where you will; yet find you we must, money!" The common reading is "est."—*Intendenda.* Cf. Andr. IV. iii. 18.—*Videlicet*, in v. 3, must be pronounced here and in all other places of Terence, as "vilect," as Mr. Parry observes.—*Quia*, in v. 4, is Ritschl's conjecture, which is partially adopted by Parry and by Fleckeisen. Bentley proposed to read, "Ille Clinai servos." Bentley has introduced this archaic genitive at Heaut. V. i. 20; Phorm. IV. ii. 7; and at Andr. II. vi. 8, where Parry shows that it is not Terentian. *Quia* suits the sense, and may be fearlessly adopted.

5. *Provincia*, "his province," or "proper duty." The word is here metaphorically applied to a servant's duty. Gronov. quotes Phorm. I. ii. 22, O Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram. Cic. pro Caelio, c. 27, Hoc fuit totum consilium mulieris, haec istorum provincia. Parry adds to these Plaut. Pseud. I. ii. 15, Atque heri antedixeram omnibus, dederamque eas provincias.

7. *Recite equidem.* "What? I! all right!" (i. e. *nothing*). See note at II. i. 16, above.

8. *Tam mane*, understand "vigilare." "I wonder, Chremes, at your being up so early, seeing that you drank so deep yesterday."—*Aquila senectus, ἀεροῦ γῆπας*, Zenob. A proverb arising from the eagle in old age being supposed to support life only by drinking, because its upper beak grows too large. See Plin. N. H. x. 3.

10. *Mulier commoda.* "A pleasant woman." Cf. for *commoda* Adelph. V. ii. 8, *Commissatorem haud sane commodum*.—*Forma*

*luculentā*, "handsome." Cf. Mil. G. IV. i. 12, *A luculentā atque a festivā feminā.*" For *hercle*, which is generally read before *forma*, Fleckeisen reads "ere," h. e. "here."—*Sic satis.* "Tolerably," "so-so." See note on Andr. IV. v. 10, *sic.* See also below, IV. v. 22, *Immo sic satis*, and Phorm. I. ii. 60, *Satis inquit, scitast.*

13. *Ita non ut olim sed uti nunc, sane bona.* "Not so good looking as women used to be; but, as things go now, very passable." The slave humours his master, who is a "laudator temporis acti."—*Deperit*, with the acc. "is dying in love for," occurs in Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 35, *Quam gnatus deamat, deperit.*

15. *Aridum*, "stingy." See Aulul. II. iv. 18, *Pumex non sequitur est aridus* atque hic est senex; and Pers. II. iii. 14.

19. *Hominem pistrino dignum.* "A fellow that deserves the treadmill." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 28, note.—*Syre, tibi timui male* (aside). *Male* is i. q. *valde*, as in Hecyr. III. ii. 2, *Male metuo.* Hor. Sat. I. iv. 66, *Rauci male.*—*Qui passus est, &c.* The antecedent to *qui* is *adolescentis* in v. 20, where there should be no stop.

24. *Atque hunc difficilem invitum, &c.* "And save this crabbed old fellow whether he would or not."—*servaret* is probably to be coupled with *reperiret* and *fingeret.* For *difficilis*, in the sense of "morose," see Hor. Od. I. xiii. 4, *Difficili bile.*

27. *In loco Ego vero laudo.* "Yes! at a fitting season I do commend them." For *in loco* thus used, see Andr. IV. iii. 3; Adelph. II. ii. 8, *Pecuniam in loco negligere.* So *in tempore* is used at II. iii. 123.—*Quippe quia.* Bentley approves of the old reading "quippe qui," where the scholiast says "abundat qui." Modern editors generally read "quippe quia" here.

30. *illæc* i. q. *illa*, n. p. Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 260.—*Nisi mihi quidem, &c.* "But this, I know, he gives me heart to be the more willing (to cheat him, sc.)." For *nisi* thus used, see Andr. IV. i. 40, *Nescio, nisi mihi Deos scio, &c.* In v. 33, *illius* is to be referred to Bacchis.

34. *Ad senem aliquam fabricam.* "Some stratagem against the old man." *Fabrica* is found in this sense in Plaut. Mil. G. II. i. 69, *Ei nos facetis fabricia... Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus.* *Ad senem*, h. e. *adversum senem.* Ruhnken illustrates this by Propert. II. xix. 9, *Lerneas pugnet ad hydras.*

37. *Calleo.* "I know by experience."—*Tanto, hercle, melior.* "So much the better man are you." Parry compares Plaut. Trucul. v. 61, *Tanto melior: noster esto.* Cf. *Tanto nequior* in Adel. IV. i. 12.—*Non est mentiri meum.* "Rely on me! lying's not in my way."

39. *Facito dum.* "Prythee take care." For this use of *dum*, see Andr. I. i. 2, &c.

42. *Non usus veniet, spero.* "That will not happen, I trust." *usus venit* or *usu venit* = evenit. See Phorm. I. ii. 23, *Mi usus venit, hoc scio.* Adelph. V. vi. 7, *Quo quicquam illum senserim (moliri: sc.).*—*Sed nequid, nequid.* "But that if anything [should happen] you may not [be at all astonished]." Understand after *nequid* "mirere" or "successeas."

45. *Magnifice, Chreme, tractare possim.* "I could handle you most handsomely." Colman. For *tracto*, see II. iii. 125, "Hac arte tractabat virum." The words are here ironical. At the close of v. 47 Chremes leaves the stage.

49. *Nec quom malefacerem, &c.* Before *malefacerem* we must understand "ut," and govern it by "licere." Bentley proposed to read "malefacere" quite needlessly.

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### ACTUS III.—SC. III.

CHREMES returns with Clitipho, whom he has surprised with Bacchis, Clinia's mistress, as the old man thinks. In reply to his father's scolding for this treachery, Clitipho proceeds to defend himself so as to make Syrus fear for their secret. He therefore advises Chremes to send his son off somewhere, and then explains to him his plan to cheat Menedemus, viz.: "A Corinthian woman gave Antiphila to Bacchis, in pledge for ten minæ which she owed her. Bacchis wants Clinia to advance the money, and to take Antiphila in pledge." Syrus's plan is to advise Menedemus to pay the money to redeem Antiphila, whom he supposes to be a Carian slave, and then make money by selling her back to her relatives. Chremes does not like the scheme.

Metre:—

1—4, 6—9, 11, 12, 18—20, 22, 23, 30—52, Troch. Tetram.

Acaatalectic and Catalectic.

10, 14—17, 24—27, Iambic Tetrameter.

28, 29, Iambic Trimeter.

13, 21, Iambic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

5, Iambic Dimeter.

3. *Acta hæc res est.* See Andr. III. i. 7.—*Abstineas manum.* See above at II. iii. 132.

6. *In vino.* "Over the wine," "in your cups." Gronov. quotes Plaut. Trucul. IV. iv. 1, *Lutea est... nisi quæ sapit in vino ad rem suam.* Catull. xii. 2, *Manu sinistra Non belle uteris in joco atque vino.* —*Factum.* "Twas even so."—*Animum advertunt graviter quæ non censeas.* "They take grave account of what you would not think they would." In the 8th verse, *ut metui*, "how I feared." Virg. Ecl. viii. 41, *Ut vidi, ut perii.*

10. *At fides mi apud hunc est.* "But he has confidence in me." So Phorm. V. iii. 27, *Itane parvam mihi fidem esse apud te.—esto: at certe ut hinc concedas.* *Ut* is read in several old MSS. If we retain it, we must understand "moneo."—*Concedas aliquo ab ore.* "To retire a little sometimes from their presence." Cic. in Verr. ii. 33, *Quæ in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt.* Adelph. II. iv. 5, *Coram in os laudare.*

12. *Multa fert libido.* "Inclination prompts to many things." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17; Heaut. II. i. 8.—*Quod illum facere credito.* "And rely on it he acts in the same way (16). In v. 17, *ut quomque* and *ubi quomque* are for "utcunque," "ubicunque," "whencever" and "where-soever."

19. *Hominis frugi, &c... officium?* "Have you discharged the duty of a discreet and temperate person?" In many editions there is a full stop after *officium*, in which case we must take the sentence to be

ironical. "Homo frugi" is the exact opposite to "homo nequam," as "Frugilas" is to "nequitia." Cf. v. 36, below, where *Frugi es* is ironical. *Frugi* is the dative of an obsolete word "frux," traces of which may be seen in Plaut. *Poenul.* IV. ii. 70, *Herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet.* *Trinumm.* I. ii. 81, *Quin ad frugem corrigis.* For "Fungor," with the accusative, see above at I. i. 14—*Sodea.* *Andr.* I. i. 58.

22. *Una accedundi viast?* "Is there but one way of going near them?"—*se indicarit*, "will have betrayed himself." *Eun. V. vi. 13,* *Ni miserum insuper etiam patri indicares.*—*Argentum effecero.* Cf. above at II. iii. 81, *Vis, quod des illi effici.*

27. *Istac, istorum, quovis.* "By that road, in yon direction, any whither." In v. 28, with *Di te eradicent*, compare *Andria* IV. iv. 22 (note).—*Istas comprimito manus.* "Keep quiet those hands of yours." The verb *comprimo* is used in the same sense, as Gronovius shows, of "mind," "voice," "emotions," &c. See Plaut. *Pseudol.* I. iv. 16, *Comprimenda est mihi vox atque oratio.* *Most.* I. iii. 46. *Phorm.* V. vi. 28, *Animam compressi.*

31. *Servas, i. e. "observas," as in Andr. I. iii. 7.*

35. For *Repperisti tibi quod placeat*, Bentley read "Aut est tibi quod placeat." The word *reperire* is used at III. ii. 22, where Chremes had been speaking on the same subject.—*Frugi es*, cf. above, v. 19.

37. *Dicam, verum ut aliud ex alio incidit*—"I'll tell you, but as one thing after another struck me"—There should be no stop at *incidit*, as Chremes interrupts the story of Syrus.

40. *Hic, huic drachmarum haec argenti mille dederat mutuom,* "To her Bacchis had lent a thousand silver drachmæ," h.e. ten minæ. For *dederat mutuom* compare *Trinumm.* IV. iii. 48, *Nam ego talentum mutuum Quod dederam, &c.*

42. *Ea relicta huic arrhabonist.* "This girl is left to Bacchis here as a pledge." "Arrhabo" is derived from a Hebrew word meaning to give security. It occurs at Plaut. *Mil.* G. IV. i. 11, *Arrhabonem amoris.* *Mostell.* III. i. 115, *Sed arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas.* *Rudens.* *Prol.* 46, and *Poenul.* V. vi. 22, *Arrhabonem hunc pro minâ mecum fero.* It occurs in a Greek form in the New Testament: 2. Cor. i. 22, Eph. i. 14.

45. *Mille nummum poscit.* Ch. *Et poscit quidem?* "She wants the thousand pieces. Ch. Does she so?" Colman. This appears to be the plain English of the passage, which Bentley altered throughout, reading "Quid tum? Cliniam orat sibi ut id nunc det: illa illi tamen Post datum iri mille nummum præs sit. Ch. Et præs sit quidem?" But his reasons are not sufficient, and such wholesale alteration is not "editing Terence." The whole is simple enough, if we have a colon at "daturam."

50. *Non emo*, present for future, as in *Mensechm.* 148, &c.—*Optata loquere* (like *εὐθημα φάνει* in Eurip. *Iph. Taur.* 687), "Speak words of better omen," "Say what one could wish said." Just before Chremes says "Quid agis?" or as some read, "Quid aīs?"

## ACTUS IV.—SC. I.

SOSTRATA, wife of Chremes, enters in great excitement at having found the ring, with which she had exposed her daughter, in time past. Her story is confirmed by the nurse. She unfolds to Chremes how she had disobeyed his orders when it was exposed, and had given the old Corinthian woman to whom the babe had been consigned, to be made away with, a ring to place with it. This ring she has found in possession of Antiphila. Chremes after awhile forgives her, and goes with her to see his new found daughter.

Metre:—

1—9. Iambic Tetrameter.  
10—54. Trochaic Tetrameter.

4. *At ut satis*, &c. Understand “vereor.”  
8. *Quid sicut? Næ ista hercle*, &c., “What it may be (do you fear?)” “Why surely she must for some time past have been talking vast trifles with vast pains.” Making much ado about nothing. For “non temerest” see Eun. II. ii. 60.

11. *Vix me istuc tibi—credere*, “Do you want me to believe you in that, incredible though it is?” Irony. He implies that “obedience” is a rare virtue in a wife. One of the old commentators illustrates this by Homer, where Jupiter says of Juno, *αιεὶ γάρ μοι ξωθεν ἐνοχλᾶν δρινοῦσα*.—*Haec purgatio*, “This clearing of self would imply some fault.” Bentley following Faernus reads “portat.”

14. *Nolle tolli* (te sc.) “You would not have it reared.” Cf. for this use of “tollo” Andr. I. iii. 14. Juvenal Sat. vi. 58, *Tollere dulcem Cogitat heredem*.

15. *Sic est factum, domina ergo herus damno auctus est*, “If 'tis as you say, mistress, then my master has gained a loss!” With the first clause understand “si,” as in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 31, *Sineret dolor*. “Auctus” is not uncommon of the birth of children, see Plaut. *Truc.* II. vi. 35, quoted by Parry, &c., and the same editor, in his judicious note here, illustrates the phrase, “damno augeri,” by the Plautine, “mactare infortunio, malo,” &c. See *Pcen.* III. i. 14, *Aul.* III. v. 61, *Bacchid.* II. iii. 130. The emendations “ego” for “ergo,” and “minor” (Bentley) for “domina,” are needless, and bear on the face of them the marks of the cacoethes emendandi. By “minor herus” Bentley understood Clitipho, who would be heir to less by his sister's portion.

16. *Anus haud impura*, “Very respectable.” Litotes.—*Tantamne esse*, &c. Cf. note at Andr. I. v. 10, Adeone, &c.

22. *Interemptam oportuit*, “It ought to have been made away with.” Cf. note at Andr. I. v. 4, *Heaut.* I. ii. 26, in each of which the ablative with the preposition is understood. Here, as in *Heaut.* II. iii. 6, “Non oportuit relictas,” the accusative is understood.

24. *Misericordia animus maternus* (sc. “tē impulerunt ut exponeres.”) *Quam bene verv abe te prospectumst*. Ironical.

28. *Credo id cogitasti*, &c., “I've no doubt you thought, if she but live, anything is sufficient.”—*Quid cum illis agas*, “How can one deal with those,” i. e. “men of pleasure.”—*Melius, pejus, prosit, obicit*.

Asyndeton. See Madvig. Gr. sect. 434.—*Nihil vident*, “They look to nothing,” “consider nothing.”

31. *Vincor*, “I am convinced.” Cf. Phorm. III. ii. 16, *Hei veris vincor*.—*Nunc te hoc obsecro*, &c., “Now I entreat this of you, that, seeing your mind is naturally graver and more considerate than mine, there may be some shield for my folly in your justice.” Bentley’s wholesale alteration of the text here needs only to be recorded, “Quanto tu me es annis gravior, tanto es ignoscentior;” “es” being the imperative mood. A recent emendation, “quando” for “quanto” commends itself much more to our taste. With “ignoscentior” Ruhnken compares, “Quo quis enim major, magis est placabilis iræ.” Ov. Trist. III. v. 31.

34. *Factum ignoscam*. The usual construction after “ignosco” is a dative of the person, and an accusative of the offence. Here, and at Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 101, “Ignoscamus peccatum suum,” we have only an accusative of the offence. In v. 36, *quā causā* is i. q. *cujus causā*.

36. *Misere omnes sumus Religiosæ*, “Wretchedly superstitious as we all are.” An early edition before us reads “miserè;” most editors “miseræ.” The former is far preferable.—*Ne expers partis*, &c., Superstition forbade that children should die without having possessed some part of their inheritance (Dacier).—*Istuc recte*, said ironically.

41. *Quam Bacchis*—*Quid ea narrat*. Here the relative clause is put before the antecedent. The construction is almost as in Virg. Aen. i. 573, *Urbem quam statuo vestra est*.—*Servandum mihi dedit*. For this custom Ruhnken refers to Ovid Am. II. xv. 23,

Me gere, cum calidis perfunderis imbribus artus,  
Damnaque sub gemmā perfer euntis aquæ.

46. *Si potis est reperiri*. *Potis est* is i. q. potest (res: sc.). See Andr. II. vi. 6, note. For *nostrast* in v. 47, compare “O noster Chreme,” in Andr. V. ii. 5.—*Ut queratur*, “That inquiry may be made.” *Queratur* is used impersonally.

52. *Olim in tollendā*. So Goveanus and most earlier editors. Parry follows them here. Zeune and others read “tollendo.”

#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. II.

SYRUS soliloquises on the awkward position in which this business places him. How is he to avert the detection of Bacchis? How to get the money, if that indeed is not now past hope? By degrees he reasons himself into confidence of success, in spite of his difficulties.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. Read “haud permultum” with Bentley and Parry.

2. *In angustum oppido nunc meæ cognuntur copiæ*, “So completely by this circumstance are my forces driven into a narrow pass.” A metaphor from an army, which has got into a defile, and cannot extricate itself. Gr. *εἰς στενὸν κουδῆ αἱ δυνάμεις ἐνοὶ καθίστανται*, Fabricius, quoted by

Parry. For *oppido* see Donaldson's *Varronianus*, p. 93, who explains *oppidum ob-ped-um*, ἐπίπεδον, *oppido* = in toto, entirely.

4. *Nam quod de argenti sperem, &c.*, "For as to my entertaining hopes about the money, or expecting" (postulem) *nihil est* "it's no use." — *Triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere*, "It's a triumph, if I do but retire with a whole skin." "Latere tecto discedere" is to make good a retreat, under cover of shields, out of the range of missiles, or out of an ambuscade. It is the opposite to "aperto latere." Gronovius quotes Cæsar B. G. i. 25, ii. 23, for "latere aperto." Parry quotes Tibull. I. iv. 46, "Sæpe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus," which refers to the gladiatorial phrase, "latus nudum præbere."

6. *Bolum tantum mīhi crepūtū tam d̄s̄cūbitū e faūcib̄us*, "I am vexed to think so great a booty should have been so suddenly snatched from my jaws." Some take *bolum* to be the Greek βόλος, "a clod." But Gronovius explains it of the throw of a casting-net, βόλος (jactus). He quotes Plaut. Pers. IV. iv. 106, *Dabit hæc tibi grandes bolas*. Pænul. Prol. v. 101, *Tangere hominem vult bolo*. Trucul. IV. 3, 70, *Verum ego hoc te multabo bolo*. De integro, Cf. Andr. Prol. 26.

8. So Menander:

ἀλωτὰ γίνεται ἐπιμελεῖς καὶ πόνω  
πάντα

and

πάντα τὰ ζητούμενα  
δεῖσθαι μερίμνης φασὶν οἱ σοφώτεροι.

Compare Theocritus Idyll. xv. 61, 62.

10. *Non potest* (fieri sc.) "It won't do." — *Retraham, &c.*, "Methinks I shall yet draw back, haul back that same runaway money." "Retraho" and "fugitivus" are both borrowed from the "runaway slave." Ruhnken quotes Sueton. in Aug. c. 17, Cæsariōnem retractum e fugâ supplicio affecit.

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#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. III.

CLINIA comes on the stage delighted at the posture of affairs, and prepared to be everything his father can wish. Full of Antiphila's having come of respectable parents, he scarcely listens to Syrus, who would fain make him remember his friend Clitipho, whose secret will be discovered, if Clinia leaves Bacchis at the house of Chremes. Syrus recommends Clinia to tell all to his father, who can tell Chremes. Neither will believe the tale, and time will be gained for Syrus to get the money out of Chremes for Clitipho, without any serious delay to the marriage of Clinia.

Metre:

1—29. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

30. Iambic Trimeter.

31—44. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3. *Dedo.* Andr. V. iii. 26, "Tibi, pater, me dedo." — *Frugalior*

= σωφρονέστερος.—*Cognitast* (Antiphila sc.) “She has been recognised.”—*Ex sententiā tuā obtigisse*, “has turned out to your satisfaction.” See IV. v. 17, Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententiā. *Adelph.* III. iii. 66; *Plaut. Capt.* II. ii. 97: *Aulul.* IV. i. 3.

6. *Quidni? qui usque una*, &c. Syrus means to say that he had been near Chremes and Sostrata sufficiently long to suspect the truth.—*Quoiquam æque audisti commode quicquam evenisse?* The general reading was “*Cui æque audisti commodi quicquam evenisse*. Bentley suggested the present reading, which is adopted by most modern editors. Construe “Heard you ever of anything having happened with equal luck to anyone?”

10. *Da te mihi vicissim*, “Give me your attention in turn.” Compare *Ter. Adelph.* V. iii. 52, *Mitte jam istaec: da te hodie mihi.*—*Ne quid de amicā nunc senex*—a case of Aposiopesis. Understand “resciscat.”—*O Jupiter*: an exclamation of joy, showing that Clinia is quite unconscious what Syrus is saying.

14. *Fer me*, “Bear with me!”—*Fero hercle vero*, “Troth I do!” Colman. *Vero*, says Calpurnius here, often implies irony, as in *Virg. Aen.* iv. 93, *Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis*.

15. *Deorum vitam apti sumus*. So the best MSS. read. Goveanus and others read, *Deorum vitam sumu' adepti*. *Apti sumus* is from the old verb “*apiscor*,” of which “*adipiscor*” is a compound. It occurs in *Liv. iv. 3*, “*Apiscendi summi honoris*,” and in the past tense at *Plaut. Capt. IV. i. 8*, *Sine sacris hereditatem sum aptus effertissumam*. The meaning of the passage is, “I’m as happy as the gods.” Compare *Andr. V. v. 4*, &c.—*Operam, opinor, sumo*, “I spend my labour, methinks, in vain.” See *Menzechm.* 161 (Hildyard), *Operam sumam*. *Curcul. IV. i. 7*, *Ne nimio opere sumat operam*. *Mercator. V. ii. 94*.—*At jam hoc non ages*, “But even now you will not heed me.” See *Andr. I. ii. 15*, *Hoccine agis an non?*

19. *Senex resciscet* is the reading of the Bembine MS. *Noster*, “my master,” is that of almost all the MSS.

22. *Quo ore*, “With what face,” i. e. impudence. *Phorm. V. viii. 24*, *Quo redibo ore ad eam?* *Ovid Ep. vi. 145*, *Quo vultu natos, quo me, scelerata, videres*.

23. *Quin nolo mentiare*, “Nay, I don’t want you to tell lies.” *Quin = immo*, as in *Eun. II. i. 6*, *Quin effectum dabo*. In *v. 25*, *illam* means “that one who is away from us with Sostrata;” *hanc*, this one here with us. See *Donaldson Varron. p. 310*.

26. *Oppido*, cf. IV. ii. 2 above.—*Et scilicet jam me*, &c., “And I’ve no doubt you’ll soon want me to prevail on my father to hide this from your old master.”—*Imo ut rectā vid, &c.*, “Nay, rather: to tell him the whole matter straightforwardly and in order.” For *rectā vid* see *Andr. II. vi. 11*, *Rectā rem reputavit viā*.

29. *Prodis* (“*Perdis*” *Cod. Bembini*) : “You are plainly about to betray him:” the present for the future.

31. *Huic equidem consilio palmam do*, “To this plan I give the palm.” Compare *Eun. V. iv. 8*, *Id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium*.—*Hic me magnifice effero*, “On this I vastly plume myself.” So *Hor. Epist. I. x. 9*, *Quæ vos ad cœlum effertis rumore secundo*. *Florus*, i. 26, *Manlium altius se et incivilius efferentem ab arce dejecti*.

34. *Senex voster nostro*, h. e. *Menedemus* to *Chremes*.

36. Parry compares here Andr. I. v. 6, *Quid Chremes, qui denerat se commissurum mihi Gnatam suam uxorem?* — *Parvi pendit*, “little reck.” Cf. Andr. I. v. 59, note, and Madvig. Gr. sect. 294, obs. 1.—*Malum*, “Plague on’t.” Cf. II. iii. 77.—*Æstatem*, “for an age;” duration of time. Compare Eun. II. iii. 50, *Dum haec dicit abiit hora*. Construe “Plague take it, do you suppose I want this pretence to be kept up for an age?”—*Pax*: see above at II. iii. 50.—*Tantum sat habes*, “Deem you that much enough?”

40. *Quid si nunc cælum ruat?* “Suppose the sky were to fall.” We have a similar proverb. Theognis has, *Ἐν μοι ἐπειτὰ πεσολ μέγας οὐπαρδες εὐρὺς ὑπερθεν κάλκεον*, &c.—*Quasi non ea potestas sit tua*, h. e., *Quasi id non sit in potestate tua*.

43. *Te exsolvas*, “clear yourself.” Hecyr. IV. ii. 23, *Me hæc suspicione exsolvam*.—*Optime*, i. e., opportunissimè. Cf. Andr. II. i. 35, *Davom optime Video*.

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#### ACTUS IV.—SC. IV.

BACCHIS, fearing for her ten minæ, determines to pay off Syrus for it by-and-by. She begins to give her maid orders to go to her soldier-admirer, and to say that, though she is detained unwillingly, she will give these people the slip, and come to him. Syrus re-assures her of the money; only she must come with her attendants over to Menedemus’s house, to further his plans on Chremes. She consents; and the removal is entrusted to Dromo.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Satis pol proterve*, “Impudently enough, i’ faith, have the promises of Syrus seduced me hither.” For “induxerunt,” see Hecyra, IV. iv. 67.—*Decem minas, quas*; the antecedent attracted to the case of the relative. Cf. Andr. Prol. 3, *Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas*.

4. *Constituero*, “I shall have appointed,” “made an assignation.” Cf. Eun. I. ii. 125, *Et is hodie venturam ad me constituit domum*. Hecyr. I. ii. 120.

4. *Quom is certe*, i. e., certe venturam.—*Pendebit animi*, “shall be in mental suspense.” Gronovius illustrates this phrase by Plaut. Merc. I. ii. 54, *Obsecro, dissolve jam me: nimis diu animi pendeo*. Livy, vii. c. 30, *Quid illis nos sollicitis ac pendentibus animi renunciare jubeatis*. The genitive here, says Parry, is that of the part affected. (See Madvig. 290g.)

6. *Syrus mihi tergo pœnas dabit*, “Syrus shall pay me the penalty with his back.” “Master Syrus’ back shall smart for it,” Colman.—*Miki*, “For my satisfaction.” See Virg. Æn. i. 136, *Post mihi non simili pœna commissa luetis*.—*Satis scite promittit tibi*, “She promises you very fair,” ironically. And “promitto” here (see Servius on Virg. Æn. ii. 95), has something of the sense of “minor.” Æn. ii. 95, *Pro misi ultorem*.

8. *Dormiunt: ego pol istos commovebo*, “They’re sleeping: Faith,

I'll soon rouse them." Compare Andr. V. ii. 23, and note there.—*Mea Phrygia*. Names of attendants were commonly derived from the countries whence they were bought, e. g., Andria, Lesbia, Samia.

11. *Curriculo percurre*, "Run across in a jiffey." *Curriculo* is thus adverbially used at Plaut. Pers. II. ii. 17, *Vola curriculo*. Mil. Glor. II. vi. 43, *Transcurrito ad vos rursum curriculo*: and elsewhere.—*Agitat*, "is celebrating." So Heeyr. I. ii. 18, *Agitarem apud vos libere convivium*. Ov. vii. 431, *Agitant convivia patres*.—*Adservari*, "that I am detained here." Andr. V. ii. 24, *Cura adservandum vinctum*.

13. *Verba me his daturum*, "that I will deceive them." See note at Andr. I. iii. 6. *Mensech.* 55 (Hildyard), &c.—*Quin ego maneo*. This mocking repetition of *quin* is ironical. Syrus says, "Well, but the money's all ready." Bacchis rejoins, "Well, but I'm not going away."—*Num ego insto?* "Do I press for it;"—*At scin' quid, sodes?* "But d'ye know what, pray?" sc. facias.

18. *Tua pompa eo traducendas*. This is properly said of sacrificial processions; as Gronovius shows in a learned note on this passage. Plaut. M. G. I. i. 67, "Quæ me ambæ obsecraverint, Ut te hodie quasi pompam illas præterminerem." Ovid. A. A. i. 147, *At cum pompa frequens caelestibus ibit Eburnis*. Hence it came to be used of any train, or retinue, e. g., in Bacchid. I. ii. 6, "Quo nunc capessis te hinc adversæ viæ, cum tanta pompa?"—*Quam rem agis, scetus*. Cf. Heaut. I. i. 37.—*Egon' Argentum cudo*, &c., "What I, coining money, to give you."

19. *Dignam me putas, quam inludas?* In Andr. IV. iv. 19, we have "in quibus sic illudatis;" and more usually, as in Eun. V. iv. 20, "in quos." See also Andr. V. i. 3.—*Non est temere* (hoc factum, sc.), "'Tis no reckless act." "I'm in earnest."

20. *Etiamne tecum hic mihi res est?* "Am I still to deal with you in this matter. *Hic* = in hâc re. For *etiam*, equivalent to *etiam nunc*, see Andr. I. i. 89. Syrus replies *Minimè: tuum tibi reddo*, "By no means. I'm going to give you your own," i. e., what I promised you. Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 41, *Meum mihi reddatur*.—*Eatur* (a me: sc.).

25 *Hoc paulum iucri quantum ei damni adportet*, "How much loss this slight gain brings him." Compare above, IV. i. 15. Ergo herus damno auctus est.—*Tu nescis id quod scis*, "You don't (i. e. wont) know what you do know;" the present for the future. This is a case of oxymoron. Cf. II. iii. 82, *Haud stulte sapiis*. In the Eunuchus, IV. iv. 54, we find, "Quod scis, nescis," similarly used.—*Mutum dices* (me esse, sc.)

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#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. V.

CHREMES pities Menedemus as regards the accession to his household of Bacchis and her train. But he thinks it will be only after some experience that his friend will feel it. Syrus addresses Chremes, and proceeds to tell him the truth that Clinia is making his father think Bacchis is Clitipho's mistress, whom he has taken home to hide the fact from Chremes. Clinia, too, says Syrus, pretends to his father

an affection for Antiphila, and wants Menedemus to ask her hand for him, in order to get money from Chremes by way of dower. Syrus advises him to feign consent. If he will not, he had better pay Bacchis, through Clitipho, the money due from Antiphila's foster-mother; as that will keep up the delusion of Menedemus. Chremes agrees.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Ita me di amabunt ut.* Cf. Heaut. III. i. 54; Andr. V. iv. 44.—*Miscret.* In the next verse follows the personal verb "misereor," and takes an accusative of the object of pity, as naturally as a genitive. Construe, "So help me the gods, if I don't now pity the misfortune of Menedemus."—*Vicem* is so used in Phædrus V. i. 6, Tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem.—*Familia*, "retine." Cicero says, "Familia constat ex servis pluribus." Pro Cæcili. 19.—*Ilancine mulierem*, &c., "to think that he should have to maintain," &c. Compare Andr. I. v. 10, note.

7. *Cotidiano.* Bentley substitutes this reading, for "cotidianos," and his reading is adopted by Ruhnken and Parry. *Quotidiano* (*tempore, sc.*) was often used for "quotidie." See Plaut. Capt. III. v. 66. Cic. Verr. II. iv. 8.—*Optime*: cf. IV. iii. 44.

11. *Videre egisse*, &c. "You appear already to have prevailed somewhat with the old man." This he infers from Syrus saying he has been longing to meet him. Syrus replies, "What! on the subject we discussed some time back? I made it no sooner said than done." With *quod dudum*? supply "mecum egisti." For *dictum ac factum reddidi* see Andr. II. iii. 7.

13. *Non possum pati*, "I cannot forbear," &c. Cf. Eun. I. i. 7, *Ubi pati non poteris*. Hecyr. I. ii. 108; IV. i. 23.—*Quin tibi caput demulceam*, "stroking your head."—*Faciam tibi boni aliquid*, "I'll do thee some good turn for this." Cf. Adelph. V. v. 6, *Tibi ob eam rem —lubens bene faxim.*

17. *Ex sententiâ*: cf. IV. iii. 5.

22. *Probe*, "Well done." SYR. *Dic, sodes*, "Pray say what you think." CH. *Nimum, inquam*, "Capitally, say I." SYR. *Immo sic satis*, "Well: tolerably so!" Cf. Andr. IV. v. 10. This is the best and most general reading. Some editions have, "Immo si scias."

27. *Posci*, "to be demanded in marriage."—*Tardus es*, "You are dull." Cic. Acad. I. viii. 31, *Sensus hebetes et tardi*.

29. *Argentum dabitur—tenesne?* "Money will be given him for the wedding wherewith—CHREM. To get—SYR. Jewels and dresses; do you take me?"—*Qui, i.q. quo.* For the whole line see Heaut. IV. viii. 14. For *tenesne?* Andr. I. i. 59.

32. *Non quamobrem? Me rogas? homini?* SYR. *Ut lubet.* "Not give her? Wherefore? CH. Wherefore? Do you ask me? Give her to a man—" SYR. Well, well!" There is an aposiopesis at *homini*: supply, "who has Bacchis for his mistress." Most MSS. read, "Homini fugitivo dabo," omitting "Ut lubet," and Parry follows this reading. The abrupt breaking off at *homini* strikes us as more Terentian; though, as Parry says, the next verse comes better without *Ut lubet* before it.

35. *Ita tu istæ tua misceto,—admisceas*, "So concoct those plots of

yours as not to mix me up in them." See for "misceo," thus used, Corn. Nep. Pausan., *Plurima miscere cœpit, majora concupiscere.—Admisceas.* Cf. V. ii. 22, below.

36. *Ego cui daturus, &c.* "What! I betroth her to a man on whom I'm not going to bestow her."

39. *Eo cœpi.* "On that account began the matter." *Eo*, i. e., ob eam causam.—*Ceterum—æqui, bonique facio*, "Well, in truth, Chremes, I acquiesce in what you do." Compare Cic. ad Att. vii. 7, *Tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit.* Literally, "æqui bonique facio," is, *I take in good part.* See Phorm. IV. iii. 32, *Æqui bonique dixeris.*—*Quom maxime:* cf. Andr. V. i. 4; Hecyr. I. ii. 40.

45. *Quid med* (refert, sc.)? "What does it concern me?"—*Num jussi? num*, &c., "Did I order it? Could she give my daughter in pledge, without my will? That's a true saying, Chremes, The height of justice is often the highest wrong." So the proverb quoted by Cicero, "Summum jus summa injuria," and Menander (apud Stobæum), *δοῦλον τοὺς νόμους Λαλῶ ἀκριβῶς συκοφάντης φαύεται.*

50. *Omnes te in laudē esse et bene auctā re putant.* "All consider you to be a man of a splendid and vastly improved property." This is Bentley's reading, which he substitutes for the old and obscure, "Omnes te in laudā et bene actā parte putant." *Auctā* is found in one MS., and seems to have been adopted by Goveanus, and the editors of his day. Bentley considers *ēē* (for "esse") to have been absorbed by "et," and *re* to have been changed into "pte." For *bene auctā*, cf. Hor. Ep. I. xvi. 68, "Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re."

52. *Quia enim.* For *enim*, compare Andr. V. i. 4, "Immo enim nunc." In ver. 55, *conficiam* is i. q., *efficiam.*—*Ipse adeo adest.* "Here comes the man himself." Cf. Andr. III. iii. 47; Plaut. Epid. II. i. 2.

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#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. VI.

CLITIPHO returns in no amiable mood toward Syrus from his walk, which has tired him out. Syrus interrupts his imprecations against him, to tell him to receive with a good grace, and without astonishment, the money which his father will give him to take to Bacchis. After some explanations, he assents.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

3. *Quam non laboriosa, &c.* "Even this walk, though exceedingly easy, has tired me."—*Quam* appears to require to be construed with *non laboriosa*, as it often is with adjectives and adverbs emphatically, "very." Cf. Andr. I. i. 109, *Quam familiariter.* It might be taken with *dedit*, "how this easy walk has tired me."—*Ad languorem dedit?* = *languidum fecit.* Cf. Plaut. Asin. III. ii. 28, *Ubi sœpe ad languorem tuā duritias dederis octo validos lictores.*

6. *Ut te quidem—perduint,* "May all the host of gods and goddesses destroy you, Syrus," &c. *Ut* and *qui* are constantly, in Plautus and

Terence, used for "utinam." See Eun. II. iii. 11, *Ut illum di desequi senium perdant, &c.* Adelph. IV. vi. 2. And for *qui* so used, see Mensachm. 356 (Hildyard), &c. For *quantum est*, used as here, exhaustively, see Catull. iii. 2, *Quantum hominum est venustiorum.* Madvig. Gr. 285, 6. Wordsworth L. G. 136, sect 141. Hor. Epod. v. 1, *At, o deorum quicquid in celo regia.* For *perduint*, see Plaut. Mensachm. Glossary (Hildyard), 223. Andr. IV. i. 43.

9. *Hujusmodi mihi res*, &c. "Plans of this kind you are ever inventing for my relief, wherewith to torture me.—*Comminiscere.* Cf. IV. ii. 7. *Ubi, h.e. quibus.* Cf. Plaut. Asin. IV. i. 22, *Ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas.* Parry illustrates this use by V. i. 43, below; and Eun. II. iii. 21.—With *excarnisces*, compare Andr. IV. i. 26, *Meus carnifex.—I tu hinc, &c.* An euphemism for "abi in malam rem." —*Proteruitas*, "wantonness." Hor. Od. I. xix. 7, *Grata proteruitas.*

11. *Vellem hercile factum: ita meritus*, "Faith, I would it had been so; so richly have you deserved it!" *Factum*, h.e. *te perditum esse.*

14. *Quid igitur*, &c., "What, then, would you have me say?"—*Abiisti*, to fetch Antiphila and Bacchis, I. ii. 17. Bentley suggested "adisti mihi manum" (Cf. Aulul. II. viii. 8, *Omnibus adii manum*, "I've deceived all") But this is not needed. Fleckeisen reads, "abin istinc," i.e. "drop such excuses," or "pleas," "away with you." Cf. Andr. II. i. 17.

18. *Bono animo es!* Cf. Adelph. IV. ii. 4, "Quin tu bono animo es!" —*Garris*, "you chatter."

20. *Experibere*: antiqu. for "experiere," as *mentibitur* for "mentietur." Mil. G. II. ii. 101; and see Madvig. Gr. § 115, c.

22. *Cave quicquam admiratus sis*, "Take care not to be astonished at anything, why it is done." Muretus re-arranged this passage as it now stands. Previously, "Quā causā id fiat" was in v. 22; and "sed pater egreditur" in v. 23.—*Obsecundato in loco*, "Humour, him seasonably." See Plaut. Truc. IV. ii. 3, *Tempus ei rei secundes.* Adelph. V. ix. 37, *Obsecundare in loco.* Ov. A. A. i. 584, *Nec dubites illi verba secunda loqui.—In loco.* See. III. ii. 26.

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#### ACTUS IV.—SC. VII.

CHREMES hands over the money to Clitipho, to take to Bacchis, at the house of Menedemus. Clitipho can hardly believe his ears, and is with difficulty got off by the prompting of Syrus. Chremes is left on the stage to soliloquize on his daughter's dower, and the further cost he shall incur when she marries.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Inque* is perhaps only used here. *Inquito* occurs in Plaut. Aulul. IV. x. 58.—*Pleraque omnia.* Cf. And. I. i. 28. Phorm. I. iii. 20, *Plerique omnes.*

3. *Quid stas, lapis!* "Why do you stand still, stone?" or "stock."

We say, "like a stock or stone." Compare V. i. 44, *Ni essem lapis*. Hecyr. II. i. 17. Parry adds to these, Plaut. Mercat. III. iv. 46, *Is lapidi mando maxumo, h.e. homini stolidissimo*. For "quin," in v. 4, see Andr. II. iii. 25, *Quin taces?* Virg. Ecl. ii. 71—2.

5. *Opperibere*. Cf. IV. vi. 20. In v. 8, *pro alimentis*, "for her board," or "maintenance."

9. *Hasce ornamentis consequentur alteræ*, "These a second ten will follow for clothing." In selling slaves, the custom was to pay first for the person, and then for the clothes. Bentley, in illustration, quotes Plaut. Stich. II. i. 18. (In many editions the passage is, Stichus. I. iii. 18,) "Venalis ego sum cum ornamentis omnibus." Compare also Plaut. Curcul. II. iii. 64—5.—*Porro hæc talenta dotis adposcent duo*, "Furthermore this expenditure (hæc = hæ—minæ: sc.) will require, in addition, two talents as dower." *dotis*, h.e. "causa dotis," "dotis nomine." See Plaut. Pers. III. i. 66, *Dabuntur dotis tibi inde sexcenti logi*. Bentley reads "adposcet," referring "hæc" to Antiphila: but this is needless. "Hæc" is used for "hæ," in Eun. III. v. 34. Phorm. V. viii. 23.

27. *Quam multa injusta ac prava sunt moribus*, "How many unjust and wrong things are done in compliance with fashion." This is the usual reading. Euphranius read, "Quam multa, justa injusta, sunt moribus:" and this Bentley adopts, comparing Adelph. V. ix. 33. Parry compares, with the general sentiment, Trium. IV. iii. 30—3. —*Relictis rebus*, "Neglecting my business." Cf. Andr. II. v. 1. Eun. I. ii. 86.

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#### ACTUS IV.—Sc. VIII.

MENEDEMUS comes to Chremes, full of Clinia's true tale, and asks Antiphila in marriage for his son. Chremes explains to him that he is under a delusion, to get money out of him. As to the story he has heard about Bacchis being Clitipho's mistress, it's all a hoax. Menedemus is thus persuaded to disbelieve the truth, but is prepared to be deceived, sooner than again lose his son. Accordingly, at the advice of Chremes, he agrees to report a favourable answer from him about Antiphila. Chremes predicts that he will all the sooner lose his money, and get tired of his son.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

3. *Resipisse*, anciently for *resipuisse*, "have come to a better mind." Andr. IV. ii. 15, *Resipisco*. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. viii. 35, *Jam resipisti?*

5. *Cedo, quid vis faciam?* "Tell me, what would you have me do?" The first meaning of the defective *cedo, cete*, is "give me," as in Menach. 114, where see Hildyard's Glossary.—*Queso quid tu hominis es?* "Pray, what sort of a man are you?" Compare Eun. III. iv. 8, *Quid hoc hominis?* V. i. 17, *Quid illuc hominis est?* Andr. I. v. 10, &c.

9. *Ut ea via, &c.*, "That by that means," h.e. *per fallaciam*.—*Ea res nunc agitur ipsa*, "That's the very matter now in hand." The

and key. See Eun. III. v. 35, *Virgo in conclavi sedet*. For the use of "ultimus," in "ultimus in sedibus," see Madvig. Gr. sect. 311.—*Dictum factum*, see Andr. II. iii. 7, and Heaut. IV. v. 12.

36. *Decem dierum vix mihi familiā*. "I have scarce patrimony to last ten days more." *Familiā*—"res familiaris" here. Gronovius quotes Cic. de Orat. i. 56, *Idem herciscundas familiā causam agere non possit*: on which see Smith's Gr. and R. Antiq. p. 408 b. *Herciscere* in this case meant, "to divide."

37. *Operam amico dat suo*. "He is attentive to his friend." For this use of *operam dare*, Parry quotes Plaut. Mercat. II. ii. 17, *Amico operam dat*; and Trinumm. III. ii. 25. There is a *double entendre* here, of course, as in those passages.

39. *Quemquamne animo tam communi esse*. "Think you that any man is so liberal-minded," &c. *Communis* = *κοινὸς* in Theognis, as quoted by Lindenbrog. ξτω κοινὸς ἄπας δὲ βίος, καὶ διάφρονα πάγα. Gronovius illustrates the word by Corn. Nepos in *Vita Attici*, c. 3, "Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis par principibus videretur." Calpurnius read "comi" for *communi*, which Bentley adopted.—*Amicam patiatur suam!* an aposiopesis to avoid using "subigitari," or some such word. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 8, *Novimus et qui te* \_\_\_\_.

41. *Quidni! quo verba*, &c. This is said ironically. For *verba*—*dentur*, Cf. Andr. I. iii. 6.

43. *Quot res dedere, ubi possem persentiscere*. Editors generally understand *dedere* here to be i. q. *dedere se*, have "happened," or "occurred," although no such phrase can be adduced as a parallel. It seems far more simple, and quite as good Latinity, to construe as if *ubi possem persentiscere* were the dependent clause, in the place of an accusative, *dedere* governing the sentence, as if it were an accusative, e.g. "How many things have given me an opportunity of being able to perceive the truth!" We cannot doubt for a moment that this is the simple explanation of the passage. *Ubi* may be explained as *argumenta, quibus*, if any prefer it; but both come to the same thing.

45. *At, nœ, illud haud inultum*, &c. Cf. Andr. III. v. 4, *Inultum id nunquam auferet*.—*Nam jam*, aposiopesis. Cf. Virg. AEn. i. 135, *Quos ego* \_\_\_\_.

48. *Non sum apud me..* Cf. Andr. V. iv. 34. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. viii. 36.—*Tene istuc loqui!* "To think of your speaking thus!" Cf. Andr. I. v. 10.

50. *Foris sapere*, &c. "To be wise in the case of others," &c. Menander has a line, *μωσ ὥσφιστην ζοτις οὐχ αἰτῶ σοφός*. Compare the proverb, "Physician, heal thyself." In 51, *aiebas* is uncontracted, *aiebās*, metri gratia: see Parry's note.

54. *Ne quam aliam querat copiam*. "Lest he should seek any other way of procuring money."—*Immo abeat multo malo quovis gentium*. "Nay, I'd much rather he would be off any whither in the world." For *multo malo*, see Hecyr. I. ii. 35, *Quasi tu non multo malis*, &c. Cic. ad Att. xv. 15, *Domi si manere possum multo malo*. Bentley reads "potius malo," as in Ad. II. ii. 14. For *quovis gentium*, see Madv. 284, obs. 9 and 11.

57. *Nam si illi — suppeditare sumptibus*: understand "pecuniam" here. "For if I persist in furnishing him money for his expenses."

Cf. Eun. V. viii. 46, where either an accusative is understood, as here; or in both cases we must take *illi sumptibus* to be a double dative, like "relicta est huic arrhaboni," in III. iii. 42. Ruhnken prefers this latter.—*Ad rastros redit*, Cf. I. i. 36, "I shall really be obliged to have recourse to the rakes."—*Vere*, in earnest.—*Incommodates*. Cf. Andr. III. iii. 35.

61. *Et id ingratum*. "Et id (*ignoscere*: sc.) erit ingratum." "And that pardon will be given with a bad grace." Cf. II. iii. 21, *Quom gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui*.—*Et gener et adfines placent*. Cf. IV. viii. 24, *Generum placere*.

64. *Quid dotis... dixisse*. "Dotem dicere," according to Ruhnken was equivalent to "to settle the dower." He quotes, Ov. Fast. vi. 394, a reference which I cannot verify. We may, however, add Plaut. M. G. III. i. 113, "Mea bona cognatis dicam," which is nearly the same.

66. *Ne quid vereare, si minus*, "Don't fear, if it be smaller than one might expect."—*Movet*, "influences me." Cf. Andr. III. ii. 36.—*Pro re nostrâ*, "For my station-in-life," "In proportion to my estate."

71. *Quin ego vero, &c.*, "Nay, but really I," &c. *Egone!* *ut ejus animum, &c.*, "Don't you know why I do it? to restrain his spirit, which now indulges in luxury and wantonness, and to bring him to that pass that he may not know where to turn." *Retundo* is used, as here, in Livy. II. 33, and Phædrus IV. xxii. 21, "Satis profecto retudi superbiam."—For *diffuit* (properly said of a river overflowing its banks), see Cic. Off. i. 30, *Quam sit turpe diffluere luxuriâ*. Pers. Sat. iii. 20, "Diffuius amens."

74. *Gerere mihi morem*, "to please myself." See Andr. I. ii. 17, IV. i. 17.

76. *Dictis confutabitur*, "shall be corrected with words, as 'tis meet children should be." Calpurnius seems to have taken *liberos* for "free men" as opposed to "servos." "Confuto" was properly to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle; th. "futis," a water-vessel, akin to "fundo;" see Smith's Dict. and Donaldson Varro. cap. xii. 2, ad fin. p. 377. From this first sense comes the idea of repressing, as "confutare dolores," Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 31. Phorm. III. i. 18, *Confutavit verbis admodum iratum senem*.

77. *Sed Syrum. MEN. Quid eum!* Ch. *Egone*, &c. "But as to Syrus. What of him?" *Egone!* "What will I do with him? Why, as I'm alive" (Cf. Andr. V. ii. 25). *Adeo exornatum dabo*, "I'll so dress him." Cf. Adelph. II. i. 22, "Ornatus essem ex tua virtutibus," and for "dabo" thus with the past participle: see Andr. IV. ii. 20, *Effectum reddam*. *Adeo depexum*, "so trim him." Plaut. Mensachm. 915 (Hildyard) uses the same metaphor, *Pecte pugnis*, "dress 'em well with your fists," Theocr. Id. v. 119, *Eijudpas ἐκδόηπε*, "Eumaras dusted your jacket." See notes in Bohn's Translation of Theocr. ad loc.

80. *Viduæ mulieri*, "to a lone woman," not necessarily "a widow." *Vidua* is from the root "id" or "fid," for which compare "divido," "idus" and "itus," "the division of the month," Hor. Od. IV. xi. 14. Donaldson Varro. 158.—Parry compares with the sentiment, Plaut. M. G. II. vi. 6—8.

## ACTUS V.—Sc. II.

CLITIPHO is made acquainted with his father's professed resolution, and is overwhelmed. Chremes explains his severity by saying that, as he cannot take care of himself, he has insured others doing that office for him. He is to be dependent on his relations, and thus Bacchis will be checked. Syrus, interposing, is rebuked by Chremes, who leaves them. The slave counsels Clitipho to question whether he is really the son of Chremes and Sostrata, who act so unnaturally, and thus to excite their pity. He, meanwhile, will hide with Menedemus.

Metre :

1—26, 45. Trochaic Tetram. Catalectic.  
 48. Trochaic Tetrameter.  
 27—44, 46, 49. Iambic Tetrameter.  
 47. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

4. *Volgo faciunt*, “ ‘Tis a general failing,” Colman. Ruhnken quotes, Cic. ad Div. iv. 3, *Quod exemplo fit, id etiam jure fieri putant*.—*Cui fit*, “inasmuch as you are the sufferer” . . . “are most concerned.”—*Id qui nescio, nec rationem capio*, “The reason why I know not, and cannot understand.” *Qui=cur*, here, as Bentley remarks. *Nisi* is equivalent to “*Sed*.” See Andr. IV. i. 40. Construe “but this I know, that I'm a hearty well-wisher to you.”

8. *Quicquid ego hujus feci*, “Whatever I have done of this,” or “in this.” (Sc. rei) and compare above, III. iii. 10, *Nil me istius factum, pater*. Eun. V. v. 10, &c.—*Stultitiae*, “infatuation.”

9. *Animo esse omissa*, “That you were of a thoughtless turn.” Gronov. illustrates this phrase by Adelph. V. iii. 45, *At enim metuas, ne ab re sint omissiores paulo*. Sueton. Tib. 52, *Animi fluxioris*.—*Et suavia, &c.*, “and that you held in chief esteem what was pleasant for the time.” For *prima habere*, see Adelph. V. iv. 4, *Quæ tu putaris prima*.—*Consulere in longitudinem*, “To take thought for the future,” is a rare expression. Gronov. nearly parallels it in a passage of Tacitus Hist. II. Speaking of Vitellius, “*Ipse abunde ratus, si præsentibus frueretur, nec in longius consultans*,” &c. For *consulere* thus used, Cf. Andr. III. iii. 16, *In commune ut consulas*.

12. *Per te*, “By your own fault,” *tuis moribus obstantibus*. Calpur.

13. *Abii ad proximos, qui tibi erant, eis, &c.*, “I had recourse to your nearest of kin,” “to them,” &c., h.e. Menedemus and Clinia; as father-in-law and husband of Clitipho's sister. — *Quo in tectum te receptes*, “A place to which you may constantly betake yourself for shelter.” “*Recepto*,” a frequentative. Cf. Hecyr. V. i. 17, *Meum receptas filium ad te*.

17. *Quantas turbas*, Cf. Andr. II. iii. 6, *Tum illæ turbæ fient*. Livy ii. 29, *Licentia tantum concitum turbarum*.—*Disce, quid sit vivere*, “Learn what 'tis to live in earnest.” *Vivere* seems here to imply, “*Vivere cum virtute*.”—*Ubi scies, si displicebit vita, &c.*, “When you shall ascertain that, if living displease you, then have recourse to that plan of yours,' viz., dying.

21. *Ilicet. Ne te admisce,* “ You had better be off. Don’t implicate yourself.” For “ *ilicet*,” see Eun. I. i. 9, II. iii. 56. Phorm. I. iv. 30. Plaut. Epid. V. ii. 19. For “ *admisce*,” above, IV. v. 35, *Ne me admisceas*. —*Nec tu aram tibi. Nec precatorem pardis*, “ Nor need you to provide a sanctuary, nor intercessor for yourself.” “ Slaves,” says Gronovius, “ used to fly for refuge to an altar, or to suborn an intercessor, and so evade their masters’ wrath.” For the use of “ *ara*,” in such cases, he quotes Plaut. Most. V. i. 45, *Ego interim hanc aram occupabo*. Rud. III. iii. 26, *Ne, inquam, time te: assidete hic in arā*. Eur. Androm. ἔχει γὰρ καταφυγήν, θήρ μεν πέτρα, δοῦλοι δε βωμούς θεῶν. Ovid. Ep. i. 110. For “ *precatorem*,” see Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 90, *Ad precatorem adeam credo*, &c. Plaut. Asin. II. iv. 9, *Atque is precator assit, malam rem effugias nunquam*.” Epid. V. ii. 20, *Te profecto, Apæcides, Nihil moror mihi precatorem*. Pseud. II. ii. 12.

24. *Nec tibi, nec tibi.* Syrus and Clitipho. This is the reading of Faernus, approved by Bentley, who illustrates it by Plaut., Capt. II. iii. 87, *Et tuā et tuā ornatus reveniam ex sententiā*. The common reading is, *Nec tibi, nec huic*. —*Ita nos alienavit*, “ He has so cast me off.” “ *Alieno*,” is i. q. “ *e familiā ejicio*,” Cf. Liv. xli. 8, *Ne quis quem civitatis mutandæ cauē suum faceret, neve alienaret*; and see below, V. iv. 6, *Alienum*. —*Tibi jam ad sororem esse intelligo* (cibum: sc). “ You, I understand, will still find a meal at your sister’s.” *Ad* here is i. q. *apud*.

28. *Modo liceat vivere (Sc. si.)—Nos esurituros satis!* An answer παρὰ προσδοκίαν, “ If we are but let live, there’s a prospect”—CLIT. what?” SYR. “ Of abundant hunger.”

30. *Ibi nunc sum.* Cf. III. i. 63.—The phrase is equivalent to “ in e sum,” “ *id ago*.”

31. *Non aberit longius, “ My advice shall not be very long absent” (sc. consilium).—Non esse horum te arbitror (filium sc.) “ I don’t think you belong to these people.” Said with a sneer.*

33. *Ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem.* Most editions and MSS. read “ *in mentem est*,” here and at Adelph. IV. i. 12, and Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 78.—A phrase which, no doubt, arose from the habit of using the accusative after “ *venit*.” The best course, however, is to omit “ *est*,” in which case we may supply “ *venit*” in sense.—*Te indulgebant*, an ancient construction for “ *tibi indulgebant*.” Cf. Eun. II. i. 16, *Nimis me indulgeo*.—*Filia—vcra—te expellent*. There is an antithesis here between the real daughter, and *te*, the supposititious son.

40. *Auxilio in paternā injurid Solent cse,* “ And a source of assistance to them when fathers are harsh” “ or unjust”—Cf. *Injuriae parentum*, I. ii. 30. —*Id non fit.* “ That is not done in this instance.” “ Ergo, Sostrata is not your mother,” is his line of inference.

43. *Aut scibis quojus sis.* For the form “ *scibis*,” see above, IV. vi. 20, “ *Experibere*,” and the note there.—*Namque adolescens, quam minimā in spe situs crit, Tam, &c.* “ For the more desperate the young man’s position, the more easily will he reconcile his father’s forgiveness to his own terms.” Among a variety of readings of the 44th line, the least common is that of Fleckeisen, “ *nam quam maxime huic vana hæc suspicio erit*;” but it is too great a liberty with the text of MSS. For “ *quam*” and “ *tam*” thus used with superlative instead of comparative, Parry refers to Sallust, Jugurth. 31, “ *Quam quisque pessimè fecit*,

“tam maximè tutus est,” and Adelph. III. iv. 56.—*Patris pacem, h. e. veniam.* So Virg. *Æn.* iv. 56, “*Pacemque per aras Exquirunt.*”—*In leges suas.* So Phorm. III. ii. 48, *Meā lege utar.*” Plaut. *Asin.* I. iii. 81, “*Sed in leges meas dabo, Quod scire possis.*”

49. *Precatorem paro*, h. e. parabo. For *Precatorem*, see above, at 23.

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### ACTUS V.—Sc. III.

SOSTRATA expostulates with her husband on his recent determination with reference to Clitipho, which she supposes to be serious. He, at first jeeringly, bids her confess that Clitipho is her son, and then allows that he must be; so like is he to her in all her bad points.

Metro :

1, 3—10, 15, 16. Iambic Tetrameter.

2, 17. Iambic Dimeter.

11—14, 18—21. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2. *Adeo=époa.*

4. *Oh! Pergin' mulier esse?* “What, you’re continuing to be the woman, are you?” “*Odiosa*,” which in some editions was read with “mulier,” is most likely a gloss. See Parry’s note. Goveanus, and other older editions, read as in the text.

7. *In quid re—restas.* “In which thing you now so boldly oppose me.” “*Resto*,” in the sense of “repugno,” is not common. Cf. Ov. *Fast.* ii. 749, “*Melioribus, Ardea, restas.*” Propert. iii. 7 (iv. 8) 31, *Dum restat barbarus Hector.* Livy. iv. 58. Ovid. *Met.* iii. 626, *Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit.*

8. *Imo scis potius, quam quidem redeat ad integrum, &c.* “Well, then, you do know; rather than that this story should begin afresh.” For *ad integrum*, compare Phorm. II. iv. 11, *Restitui in integrum.* Andr. *Prol.* 26, *De integro.* In all these cases the idea of a “starting-point” is involved.

12. *Subditum se suspicatur.* “He fancies he’s a supposititious child,” “a changeling.” Chremes takes up his wife with, “a changeling; you don’t say so!” The more usual word was “*suppositus*;” but “*subditus*” occurs in this sense in Livy. xl. 9 (quoted by Gronov.), *Unicum Demetrium filium te habere, me subditum et pellice genitum appellant.* Sueton. *Ner.* c. 7, *Britannicum fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere conatus est.* For this taking up a word, see Andr. II. ii. 30. “*Opinor, narras?*”

13. *Istac inimicis siet,* “Be that for our enemies!” Cf. Eun. IV. iii. 13, *Utinam sic sient, qui mihi male volunt.* Ov. *A. A.* iii. 247—8, *Hostibus eveniat tam fedi causa pudoris Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat.* Propert. III. viii. 20, *Hostibus eveniat lenta puella meis. —Quod filia 'st inventa?*” “Do you mean, because our daughter is found?” (and the resemblance between them will prove their relationship.)

17. *Id quod est consimilis moribus: id quod*, h. e. "propter id quod," or "propterea quod."—*Nam illi—relictum.* Goveanus thus explains *relictum*: "Relicta ea dicuntur vitia, quae a magistro auferri non potuerunt, qualia sunt haereditaria," and this seems the true explanation.

21. *Sed ipse egreditur: quam severus: rem cum videoas, censeas!* "But out he comes. How grave and strict he looks! When you are aware of the fact, you may think so." Said in bitter irony. Compare Plaut. Bacch. IV. vi. 14, *Ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus.* Casin III. ii. 32, *At, quom aspicias tristem, frugi censeas.*

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#### ACTUS V.—Sc. IV.

CLITIPHO beseeches his mother, in the presence of Chremes, to tell him his parentage. Chremes takes up the matter, and by severe rebuke, brings him to acknowledge his misconduct generally, and particularly in this instance.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. An appeal to the past. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* IV. 317, *Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam Dulce meum.*" *Tuā voluntate*, "with your consent." As Parry suggests, these words are probably a translation of *ἀσπένη σοι.* Cf. Phorm. V. iii. 2, "Ut suā voluntate id quod est faciundum faciat." *Ejus (temporis: sc.), Inopis (sc. consilii),* "in strait."

4. *Quod peto et volo*, "As to which I beg and intreat." Cf. Plaut. Aul. I. iii. 13, &c.

6. *Alienum te esse* (see above, V. ii. 26, "Ita nos alienavit"—) "that you are cast off," that you are "alien to our blood." *Hocine quassisti, obsecro*, "Have you asked me such a question, I pray you?" The simple meaning here seems best. The mother is shocked at a son doubting it.

7. *Ita mi atque huic nunc sis, &c.* "So may you survive me, and your sire here, as you are born of myself and him." A solemn adjuration. Cf. Andr. III. ii. 7. Hecyr. II. i. 10. "Ita me Dii ament, mi Laches, itaque una inter unos agere et statem liceat." Adelph. IV. v. 47. "Ita velim me promerentem ames dum vivas, mi pater," &c." Plaut. Asin. I. i. 1. "Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuæ Superesse vitæ sospitem et superstitem." Ovid. Fast. iv. 525, &c. "Sic tibi quam quereris raptam sit filia sospes."

10. *Gerro* (antiq: "cerro") "a trifler." "Homo levis et ineptus." The word "gerræ" "wicker-work," hence "nonsense" found in Plaut. Trin. III. iii. 31, and the compound "congerro," a "fellow-trifler" are akin to it, and derived from γέρρα a wicker shield. *Fraus*, "fraudulentus." Cf. Pseudol. Plaut. I. iii. 131. "Fugitive, Bombax, Fraus populi," "scelus for "scelestus" passim. *Helluo*, "squanderer" (th. χελώς? Smith). "Damnosus" used reflexively, "prodigal." Ruhnken quotes Sueton. Nero. c. 31. "Non in alia re damnosior, quam in edificando.

12. *Non si ex capite*, &c. An instance, says Madame Dacier, of comedy taking higher flights. Horace is supposed to have alluded to this in A. P. 93, 94, *Interdum tamen et vocem Comœdia tollit Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore*.

15. *Deos nescio*. "I know nothing as to what the gods may do." Cf. above, II. iv. 16, *Nescio alias*. For "quod potero," Andr. V. iii. 27, Eun. II. i. 8. *Sedulo* (sc. "prohibebo").

18. *Non mihi — ante oculos — Aposiopesis*. Chremes shrinks from using the word which he deemed unfit for ears polite. *Displaco mihi*. "How entirely do I hate myself." Cf. Hecyr. IV. i. 28, "Se quoque etiam quom oderit."

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#### ACTUS V.—Sc. V.

MENEDEMUS acts the mediator. Sostrata and Clitipho appeal to Chremes for the forgiveness of the latter. Chremes consents on condition of Clitipho's taking a wife at once. After demurring to his mother's choice, he determines to choose for himself, names the lady, and satisfies his parents. Syrus is forgiven also. End of the play.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Enimvero*, Andr. I. i. 64.—*Pacem conciliem*, "cement a reconciliation." Compare V. II. 55, "Patris pacem in leges conficiet suas." *Quod dotis dixi, firmas*, "ratify the dower which I promised to settle." Cf. V. i. 69.

6. *Sine te exoret*. Cf. Andr. V. iii. 30, *Sine te hoc exorem*. — *Eyon mea bona ut dem*, &c. "What! I wittingly make a gift of my property to Bacchis?" For *egone*, see V. iii. 14.—*Si me vivom vis* (esse sc.). Compare what Chremes had said, V. ii. 18, "Disce quid sit vivere."

8. *Ne tam affirma te, Chreme*. "Hold not out so obstinately, Chremes." The word occurs in Eun. II. i. 11, *Censen posse me affirmare*. Hecyr. III. v. 4, *Certum affirmare est*, &c. In the passage quoted from the Eunuchus it is used absolutely. Menander has two lines quoted here by old commentators:

δοτις δ' ἀμειλικτον πατέρ' ἔχει νεανιας  
στυγνόντ' ἐν οἴκοι, μεγδλα κεκτηται κακό.

—*Quid istic*. Cf. Andr. III. iii. 40 . . . *Hoc pertendere*, "to go with this. *Pertendre* is generally used absolutely; this is an exception.

10. *Eā lege*. Andr. I. ii. 29, "Eā lege atque omine." *Facit*, present for future, as in Plaut. Menœch, 148. *Ad me recipio*. "I take it upon myself." I engage that he shall. Compare Plaut. M. G. II. ii. 74, "Tute unus si recipere ad te dicis, confidentia est," &c. The Greek would be ἀναδέχεσθαι, ἐφ' ἔστροφ δέχεσθαι. The French, "Je le prends sur moi." (Goveanus). *Nil etiam audio ipsum* ("ad se recipere :" sc.) "But I don't hear a word of it from him." Colman.

14. *Immo, urum volt*. "Nay, then, which he pleases!" i.e. Let him please himself!

17. *Rufamne illam virginem, &c.* "What! that red-haired maiden, with cat's eyes, sprawling mouth, and snub nose?" *Cæsins*. According to Gellius (N. A. ii. 26) was the Latin equivalent to the Greek,  $\gamma\lambdaαυκ\omega\pi\tau\varsigma$ . In Catull, xlvi. 7, it is applied to a lion, "Cæsio veniam obvius leoni." And in Cic. de Nat. D. I. xxx., to the eyes of Minerva. See also Hecyr. III. iv. 26. *Sparso ore*, probably means "wide-mouthed," though Madame Dacier interprets it "freckle-faced," "lentiginosus." *Adunco naso*. Cf. Hor. Sat. I. vi. 5, "Naso suspendis adunco."

19. *Heia, ut est elegans!* "Zounds! how nice he is." "Elegans" is akin to "elicens," as is seen in its sense here, and in Eun. III. v. 18. "Elegans formarum spectator." *Credas animum ibi esse*, "You'd believe his heart was in the choice. *ibi*, i.e. "in hæc electione." Cf. III. i. 63, "Illos ibi esse," and V. ii. 30.

21. *Archonidi hujus filiam*, "the daughter of our neighbour Archonides." For the termination *Archonidi* for *Archonidis*, see Andr. II. ii. 31, Chremi. And Madvig. Gr. sect. 42, 2. So "Ulyssi" and "Achilli"—Ω. *Vos valete et plaudite*. Cf. Andr. V. vi. 17.

THE END.

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